The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1868. VOL. 41 NO. 38

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &c.

[illegible]

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

[illegible]

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CERTIFICATES,

ORDER BOOKS,

[illegible]

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

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Political.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby and his Friends, in Humble Immitation of Rosecrans and Lee, Write a Letter to the People of the North, Giving their Idea of what the South ought to have.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky,)
September 1, 1868.

Yesterday afternoon at precisely 3 p. m., a stranger of preposessin appearance, hove in sight uv the Post offis. Wat I mean by "preposessin appearance" is, he hed on a paper collar wich hed only ben turned wunst.

"Is Mr. Nasby in?" sed he. "But why do I ask so stoopid a question? Hevent I a suffishent knowledge uv human nacher to reed humanity ez its set forth in the human face divine, and don't I know that there ain't but one Nasby? Kin I mistake it? Doth any other man carry that Websterian front? Hath any other man that eagle nose? That eagle lips? He i—"

"That I do," remarked I, in alarm, for he was a persimmon above me. "Draw it mild, my gushin friend, for I can't lend you a dollar if it wuz to save you."

"Yoor mistaken," he did reply, "I don't want to borrer. I ain't on that lay at present. I want informashen. I come to you sir, ez the Perfesser of Biblikle Literatoor in the Southern Military and Classikle Institoot—in one uv the seeks, in classic groves, that peece not to be found in the bustlin world outside—informashen ez to the condishun uv the South, her wants and expectashens, which I perpose to spred afore my fellow citizens uv Injeany. I com, sir, uv my own accord. My mishen is a privit one and undertaken solely for the public good. I was a Commissary in the Federal servis, and hev a brother who wuz not altogether unconnected with the sutlerin department. This brother is runnin for sheriff on the Democratic ticket, the Ablishun candidate for the same offis bein the Kurnel of the regiment who prokoored our dismissal for trifling irregularities in accounts and also for what he was pleased to term swindlin the sojers. Wat I want is sich a statement uv the feelins uv the people uv the South ez will set at rest the slanders the Ablishnists is circulatin regardin yoo, wich I will publish on my return. I am actuated, ez yoo see, by no personal motives. Speek."

"My dear sir," returned I, "I approve uv your mishen, and, permit me to say, yoo hev come to the rite shop. But I will put my answer in ritin and hev it signed by the leading citizen here, that its authenticity may not be doubted."

I, therefore, set down and wrote, and when I hed finished, I went out and got signatoors to the follerin docoomunt:

UNITIN.—We perpose in this to give you a candid statement uv what we believe to be a prevailin sentiment uv the Southern people on various subjix. Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past on the matter uv Afrikin slavery or the rite uv a State to secede from the Yoonyun, we believe we express the judgment uv the Southern people when we declare that we count em settled by the war, and we intend to abide by that decision. When we hed been licked out uv our boots and our arms wuz twisted out uv our hands, and when yoo hed em down, we cheerfully give over our efforts at secession, and sought to resoom our former posishen in the Government. In the spirit uv magnanimity we permitted the abolishen uv slavery by legislashers in the elecshen uv wich we hed no partisipashen, or several other games uv that sort, not wuth while to commemorate. [illegible]

[illegible]

Here wuz another interrupshen. "Please, Parson," sung out Leaker Gavitt's little brother, a sweet lad uv 9, spitting out his tobacco so ez to permit him to speak distinctly, "Leaker wants you to come over and read him a letter wich he hez jist got."

"Tell Leaker, sonny, that I haven't time jist now. Run up toward the Ablishen Mishun skool and get any nigger girl wich may be stayin there and she will read it for him." To resoom.

Understand! We don't want to deprive the nigger uv the ballot becoz we hate him, but solely becoz we do not believe he hez the intelligence necessary to make him a safe depository uv political power. He wood invariably become the victim uv demagogues, the very thot uv wich makes me shudder. Wood John Morrissey or Fernando Wood accept a seat in Congress uv sich a constituency? Great their intelligent supporters was they thinking about? It is for them we plead. The very idea uv bringin them to the level of the nigger is abhorrent.

Ez for secession we hev given that up also. We can't be expected to relinquish our grate principle uv State rites, but we give over the rite uv withdrawal from a government which don't protect. Uv course we shel not attempt withdrawal so long as Ablishnists control the bayonets, for we ain't strong enough. But shood we decide to withdraw, and coercion be attempted, we shel uv course resist. But we won't do it—probably. The organizations in the South, wich is interspersed with muskits and sich is simply for self protection gin niggers and Northern whites.

In conclooshen, we wish you to assure the people uv Injiany that all we want is peace, offis, and a general restorashen uv things, and that we aint at all particular ez to terms. We demand, ez a konkered people, the abrogashen uv all the constitooshnal amendments adopted since the close uv the late unpleasantness, and the reinstatement uv the South to all her rites. The Government, ez a act uv conciliashen, must relieve the confederit sojer uv disfranchisement, and take the votes out uv the hands uv the niggers who irritated us by fightin agin us when we wuz in trouble, and reduce em, not to slavery, but to whatever control we in our wisdom shel deem necessary for their safety and welfare, and ours. Do this, and we will obey the laws, (cept them wich are oppressive), and treat the niggers with genuine Kentucky humanity. We want self government, not only uv ourselves, but others—we want peace, and we want our red seats in Congress. Do this and all will be well.

Respectfully,
PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(wich is Postmaster.)

[illegible]

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

1860 1864 1868

In 1860 the Democratic party of the country divided itself into two parties. One faction, which afterwards nominated Breckinridge and Lane, demanded a dissolution of the Union even by force, unless the Southern States, comprising a minority of the whole people, were continued in their anomalous political supremacy and dictatorship. The other faction, led by Douglas, insisted upon the preservation of the Union, and denied the possibility of secession [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PAYMENT OF THE BONDS IN GREENBACKS—A FRAUD.

[illegible]

AN IRISHMAN'S VIEW OF THE BOND QUESTION.

[illegible]

Poetry.

CAMPAIGN SONGS.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

GETTING ON IN THE WORLD.

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

[illegible]

DON'T TEASE.—Nothing annoys a man more than to be eagerly questioned when he comes home tired. [illegible]

[illegible]

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JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 38

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ONE YEAR, (in advance,)........................ $2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.)... $2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,)... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *repsonsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.

Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.

☞ Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

B. F. MEYERS.............................J. W. DICKERSON

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
and REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.............................J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.............................E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.

S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.

Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE, DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford Oct 20, '65.

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CAPTIN:—We perpose in this to give you a candid statement uv what we believe to be a pervailin sentiment uv the Southern people on various subjix. Watever opinions may have prevaled in the past on the matter uv Afrikin slavery or the rite uv a State to secede from the Yoonyun, we believe we express the judgment uv the Corners when we declare that we count em settled by the war, and we intend to abide by that decision. When we hed been licked out uv our boots and our arms wuz twisted out uv our hands, and when yoo laid em down, we cheerfully give over our efforts at secession, and sought to resume our former posishen in the Government. In the sperit uv magnanimity we permitted the abolishen uv slavery by Legislachers in the eleckshen uv wich we hed no part, ez well ez several other games uv that sort, not worth while to enoomerate. Hed our ackshen ben met in a sperit uv corjality, all wood hev bin lovely. The people uv the South entertain no feelins us hostility toward the Government, but they complain that the rites under the Constooshen, wich they alluz loved exceptin doorin the time they wuz a tryin to bust it, hev bin withheld from em.

The idea that the Southern people are hostile to the niggers and would oppress em ef they hed the power, is absurd. They hev growed up in our midst, and we hev ben accustomed from our childhood to look upon em with kindness. Troo, we imported cat-o-nine-tails, and hed stocks, and nigger-dorgs, which made it lively for em, but these were incidental to a patriarkle system. They were blood uv our blood, and flesh uv our flesh, No Southener ever sold his own mulatto children ceptin when he was short uv means, or hed more niggers than he wanted. We still feel the same toward em. Ez no troo Southern gentleman will ever work with his own hands, without their labor the lands uv the South wouldn't perdoose to any alarmin' extent. The races are highly necessary to each other, pertikerly to us. There must be sweatin ez well ez eatin in this world, and so long ez we do the eatin we are willin they shel do the sweatin. In this way we kin adjust the relashens of the two races on a busis of mutual advantage. Ef given wat we hed before, soopreme control and ascendency, we shel treet the niggers with kindnis, forbearance and justice. Here in Kentucky we hev never bin disfranchised, and the nigger hez never hed a vote, and here the nigger hez that degree of kindnis wich——"

At this pint uv the readin the document, an interrupshen occurred. Ther wuz a yell on the street. and we a'l rushed to the door to see wat it wuz about. I wus a mere nothin. "Sit down," sed I. "Its nothin. A nigger and a load uv water melons. He probably refused to give credit for his melons, and—thunder, he's down, and the indignant populis is goin for him. Here comes his wife with half the Corners after her! Down she goes—that stun wuz well throwd! Hah! the nigger strikes the man wat throwd the rock wich knockt his wife down. That seels his fate! Good-bye nigger! See how genteely they rig the rope and how elegantly he swings. His body'll lie all mouldy in the ground, but his sole (ef the prognathous races hev soles,) will go marchin on."

"But," asked the Injienian, "now that the mother's brains is knockt out, and the father's hung, what'll the children do wich I see cryin over the corpse."

"That's nothin to us. They are in an abnormal condishen, and they must suffer for the sins uv ther father Ham wich lookd at Noer when he wuz drunk. Hed that nigger bin content to hev lived ez God and Nacher intended him to have lived, all wood hev bin well. But he must be free, forsooth and this is the result. He must try to control his ackshens, forgettin that there is a nateral antagonism atween the Caucashen and Afrikin races, wich kin only result in sich conflicks ez you hev witnist. You hav seen a specimen uv the feelin that pervales, where the nigger is free—wat must it be further South where the black cusses vote? But to resoom:—

The southern people in our opinion regard the questions uv slavery and secession ez settled by the war, and they hev no inclinashen to try em over agin. Slavery is dead ez Joolus Ceeser—the nigger is a free man and he'll be so for ever. All the whites ask is that they shall control em. They insist, and justly so, that they shel hev the right to manage the inferior race. They want, and will hev, the rite to fix ther wages, their hours uv labors, their out-goins and in-comins. Uv course the Southern idea must be carried out. There must be no such nonsense ez skools among em, for wat does a labrer want uv that learnin wich half uv us, his sooperiors, hav'nt got? Neither must they own land for that wood onfit em from dischargin ther nateral servis. But the power must be in our hands. The people uv the South earnestly desire peace, but her people feel that they can't prosper so long ez control is in the hands uv the niggers and the few carpet baggers which have invaded us. The South will never be prosperous so long ez the mass of the men representin her intelligence are disfranchised; so long ez—"

Here wuz another interrupshen. "Please, Parson," sang out Issaker Gavitt's little brother, a sweet lad uv 9, spitting out his tobacco so ez to permit him to speek distinctly, "Issaker wants yeo to come over and read him a letter wich he hez jist got."

"Tell Issaker, sonny, that I heven't time jist now. Run up toward the Ablishen Mishun skool and get any nigger girl wich may be standin there and she will read it for him." To resoom:

Understand! We don't want to deprive the nigger uv the ballot becoz we hate him, but solely becoz we do not beleeve he hez the intelligence necessary to make him a safe depository uv politikle power. He wood inevitably become the victim uv demagogues, the very thot uv wich makes me shudder. Wood John Morrisey or Fernando Wood accept a seat in Congress uv sich a constitooency? Go ask their intelligent supporters wat they think about it! It is for them we plead. The very idea uv bringin them to the level of the nigger is abhorrent.

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Respectfully,
PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(which is Postmaster.)
his
HUGH X MCPELTER.
mark
ELNATHAN POGRAM.
his
ISSAKER X GAVITT.
mark
his
G. W. X BASCOM.
mark

The Captain went away with this document feelin good. So good indeed did he feel that he lent me twelve dollars and twenty cents—twenty cents before takin three nips at Bascom's and twelve dollars after. I hope no other Southern man will take up this idea:

PETROLEUM NASBY,
(Which is Postmaster.)

P. S.—I hev heerd from Maine. I'm sick. Bascom says its all rite—that the Dimocrats didn't vote so ez to inflame her brethren uv Noo York. But I'd rather they'd hev done it. P. V. N.

* * *

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

1860—1864—1868.

In 1860 the Democratic party of the country divided itself into two parties. One faction, which afterwards nominated Breckinridge and Lane, demanded the dissolution of the Union even by force, unless the Southern States, comprising a minority of the whole people, were continued in their anomalous political supremacy and dictatorship. The other faction, led by Douglas, insisted upon the preservation of the Union, and denied the possibility of secession except through rebellion and a civil war. The difference between the two factions was best shown in the speech of Douglas at New York, where, when asked whether the South would not be justified in leaving the Union if Lincoln should be elected, he answered that secession for such cause would be rebellion and treason, for which those engaged in ought to be hanged. The campaign proceeded, the Douglas Democracy publicly repudiating secession as treason, and the Breckinridge faction insisting upon it as a right to be justly exercised in case a Republican President should be chosen, In November the American people elected Mr. Lincoln, thousands of Democrats abandoning Mr. Douglas when they perceived that he had no chance of success, in order to make the national condemnation of threatened rebellion more emphatic.

In 1864 the threat of 1860 had been verified; the rebellion had taken place, and civil war with all its horrors had visited the land. The Breckenridge section of the party had been openly in arms; and with the exception of a small minority of its members, who had entered the Union army, or whose sympathies were with the Union, the Democratic party, North and South, was a unit in opposition to the war, and in favor of peace on almost any terms. The emancipation of the slaves was resented as deeply by the Democrats of Vermont and Wisconsin as by the rebels of Georgia, both denouncing it as an unconstitutional blow directed against those engaged in armed treason against the United States.

The Convention of September, 1864, of which Horatio Seymour was President and Vallandigham and Pendleton were members, voted unanimously that the attempt to reduce the Southern Democracy, to obedience to the laws and the constitution by four years of war, had been a failure; that Vicksburg was a failure; that the opening of the Mississippi river was a failure; that Gettysburg was a failure; that the final campaigns then commenced by Grant in Virginia and Sherman in Tennessee were destined to be failures; and, in short, everything must be a failure which had not been instituted by the Democratic party, with a view to the restoration of national affairs to their condition in 1860, and to the abandonment by the American people of any effort to wrest the government of the United States from the bands of secessionists. No Rebel Generals, publicly accredited as delegates, were at that convention; but there were many thousand rebel soldiers in Chicago at the time sojourning at Camp Douglas, and numerous rebel officers in disguise had swarmed here from Canada to consult with their brethren in Convention. The result of the election in November, 1864, was an emphatic refusal by the American people to put the public interests, directly, or indirectly, in the charge of those who sympathized with the rebels in arms, and who proposed any other policy than the unconditional submission of all men, communities and States to national supremacy. The people repudiated the Democratic party and its candidates because of the thinly disguised, but essential identity in political sentiment, and policy between the party and those engaged in the rebellion.

In 1868 the fraternity with rebellion and with rebels; the active sympathy with the "lost cause;" the confessed necessity of conferring upon the rebels the exclusive political power in their States in order to give the Democratic party the faintest hope of success; the open promise to the rebels that if the candidates were elected, the results of the war should be reversed, and "the country be compelled to undo its usurpations,,' and that the old Constitutions and governments of the rebel States as they existed during the war should be declared the legitimate Constitutions and governments of those States, notwithstanding their disfranchisement if every person whose liberty depends upon the permanence of the American Union; the open and frank declaration that the acts of Congress since 1865, providing for the establishment of peace and order, liberty and equal rights in all those States, are "void," and therefore may be lawfully violated and resisted; the promise that a Democratic President and Cabinet will employ the army "to trample these laws into the dust;" the promise that the president elect shall declare who are to sit in the House of Representatives and "compel the Senate to submit" to his action—these professions, declarations and promises, amounting to the adoption of the recent rebellion and its actors by the Democratic party as its own—can leave no doubt in the minds of reasonable men as to the consequences of the election of Seymour and Blair.

Had Breckenridge been elected in 1860 the rebels would have seized the government and forced the North either to submit to the slave power and to the extension of slavery as the supreme policy of the government, or to leave the Union. Had McClellan and Pendleton been elected in 1864 there was danger that the policy of the government at Washington and at Richmond would have been concluded. These things the American people thoughly understood, and resolutely forbade by the election and re-election of Mr. Lincoln. If in 1860 there was satisfactory evidence that the cause of the Democracy was the cause of the rebels, the evidence in 1868 to the same effect is overwhelming. It is furnished by every line of the platform; by the speeches of Hampton. Wise, Vance, Forrest. Semmes. Cobb, Hill and Perry; and all that has been said and written by Frank Blair since the Convention, The popular rebuke of Democratic rebellion was a crushing one in 1864. Let 1868 witness an even more overwhelming storm against Seymour and Blair and the Wade Hampton platform.

* * *

THE PAYMENT OF THE BONDS IN GREENBACKS—A REAL "CASE IN POINT."

WE have nowhere seen a more complete exposure of the fraud involved in the proposition to pay off United States bonds in greenbacks than in the following conversation which took place in the counting-room of one of our friends a few days since. A prominent Democrat, a man of strict honesty in his private life, had just put the following question, some discussion having preceded it:

"Well, Mr. A., let us drop all political antagonism and argue this question on its merits. Upon what ground can you maintain that one hundred gold dollars shall be paid upon a bond for which the Government received only fifty, unless the exact letter of the law demands such payment?"

Mr. A.: "That qnestion is easily answered, and I will give you a case in point. You know old Mrs. C., our neighbor, whose husband died in 1859, and for whom I am trustee. Her husband left her the house she occupies and about $10.000 in money, the income of which is all she has for the support of herself and her sick daughter, who is now dying of consumption. As soon as I could collect the sums due her husband I invested the whole in a mortgage at 7 per cent. interest, due in five years. The notes became due in 1864, when the price of gold was 190. and I was forced to take my pay in legal tender notes, and I again had to look round for an investment. The interest on the mortgage having been paid in currency, the old lady had been very much straightened for the past year, and I concluded that in order to meet her expenses she must have her interest in gold, and that even then she would lose, as I had lent her money before the war at 7 per cent., and could now only get 6 on the 5-20 bonds, but I took them."

"Yes," said the Democrat, "but you took them at less than 60 in gold value."

Mr. A.: "On the contrary, Mr. D., the Government borrowed old Mrs. C.'s ten thousand dollars by force when it forced me to take its demand notes in settlement of the mortgage on which I had lent the gold, and these demand notes bearing no interest, and although due on demand being nothing more nor less than failed paper. I gave the Government an extension by subscribing them for 5-20 bonds. I got $10,000 of the bonds, and by so doing I got no more and no less than the original capital, and when I ask the Government to pay me $10,000 in gold, I ask no more than the payment of what I had in 1859. If you now force me to take greenbacks, which are only worth 70 cents in gold, for my bonds, I shall get $7000, and the Government will have confiscated $3000 of old Mrs. C.'s property."

"Well," said the Democrat. "I am not responsible for the Legal Tender act; your Republican Congress made the law, and forced Mr. C., and me to take the notes."

Mr. A.: "Yes, you and your party are responsible; you refused to subscribe for the bonds, you impeded the Government, you rendered aid and comfort to the rebels in every way that you knew how to without risking your necks, your mob-leader Seymour brags that he never subscribed a dollar to a loan and never owned a bond, and so you made it necessary for the Government to collect a forced loan or give up to the rebels."

"Well," said the Democrat, attempting to dodge, "Mrs C.'s case is only a solitary one; most of the bonds were subscribed for by men who made their money in the rise in prices, shoddy men and such."

Mr. A.: "Indeed! are the active business men among your acquaintances large owners of bonds, or were they large subscribers? You know that your savings banks hold a large amount, you know that your insurance office has its funds in bonds, and you know that the men in active business, the shoddy men least of all, could not spare their money from their business, except a few, like our neighbors H. & Co., who made it a point of honor to subscribe to every loan."

The Democrat: "Why dont you go to work and take up your green backs—your failed paper, as you call it?

Mr. A.: "That is what we mean to do; we know that greenbacks are the people's money, and when we have elected Grant, we mean to make them as good as gold, and we intend to do that by burying your rebel repudiators and mob-leaders out of sight and hearing."

Here the conversation ended.

* * *

AN IRISHMAN'S VIEW OF THE BOND QUESTION.

The Decatur (Illinois) *Gazette* reports the following conversation that occurred between a prominent Democrat and an Irishman of that city, recently. For convenience it designates the persons as Jack and Pat.

Jack—How do you like the Democratic platform?

Pat—I can't understand it; would you be after explaining it to me—all about the bond question?

Jack—Oh, yes, with pleasure. You see the rich man owns all the bonds, and the poor men have to pay for the bonds.

Pat—The divil ye say; is that the way!

Jack—Yes; and now the Democratic party propose to pay off the bonds with greenbacks, and thus everybody will be treated equally.

Pat—Is that our platform?

Jack—Not in so many words—but that is what it means; and now, Pat, I want you to do all you can for our party—bring the boys out to all the meetings, and—

Pat—Hold on, Jack; will yer paying the bonds off in greenbacks make the poor man as rich as the bondholder.

Jack—Not exactly; the bondholder will have his greenbacks where we can tax them.

Pat—Then there will be all greenbacks, and money will be plenty; and we'll get gold for our greenbacks, if we elect Seymour?

Jack—Not exactly; there is not gold enough in the country.

Pat—Thin we are not to have gold at all. How the divil are ye going to pay off the greenbacks?

Jack—A part of it will be paid off by taxation, the money we take from the people for revenue and stamps, &c., and as the greenbacks get worn by constant handling we will print new ones.

Pat—I see; you propose to take the debt now carried by the rich bondholder and divide it among the people—rich and poor alike—by forcing the bondholder to spend his money for property.

Jack—Exactly. You are learning fast, and you see—

Pat—Hould on—an idee strikes me. If the Government debt is all in greenbacks, and thin in circulation, how many cords of ,em will it take to buy a cord of wood?

Jack—I cannot say exactly what they would be worth—that would regulate itself. But, by-the-by, Pat, could you pay that little note you owe me? It was due yesterday and I need the money very much.

Pat—Yes, I know the note is due, and I'll pay you according to the Dimmecratic platform.

Jack—What do you mean?

Pat—I mane I'll give you a fresh note for the one ye have.

Jack—There's nothing about giving fresh notes to the Democratic platform.

Pat—Yis, ye said we pay the bonds off in greenbacks, and both of them are promises to pay of the same government. Ye's give one promise to pay for another one, and I'll give you a fresh promise to pay for the one you have now. The note you have now says ten per cent. interest; the new one will say without interest, and no time set for its payment.

Jack—But this is an individual matter, and the other is a government matter. You honestly owe me, and promised to pay me yesterday. Your proposition is to cheat me out of my money.

Pat—An' it's chatin' ye out of your money, is it? An haven't I as good a right to chate ye as the government has to chate the widders an' orphans whose money is all in government bonds? I'll pay ye on the Dimmecratic platform.

* * *

OF the eleven States which went into rebellion, eight have been restored to their old relations to the Uuion under loyal governments, and are now represented in Congress. If the Democracy had had their way, these States would not be restored.

* * *

EVERY day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated.—*Bishop Hall.*

* * *

ALL I want is a further revelation of the beauty of the unseen Son of God.—*Rutherford.*

Poetry.

CAMPAIGN SONGS.

PRESIDENT ULYSSES.

In the world to-day no prouder name
Is borne on any breeze,
And with Grant to steer the ship of State.
Our flag shall rule the seas;
No "Dominion" shall be North of us,
And South of us no foe—
Our Stars and stripes in the Canadas.
And likewise Mexico!
For with President Ulysses
Will be few who care to fight—
May he rule the country he has saved,
And God defend the right!

So boys! a final bumper,
While we all in chorus chant—
"For next President we nominate
Our own Ulysses Grant!"
And if asked what State he hails from.
This our sole reply shall be,
"From near Appomattox Court House,
With its famous apple tree!"
For 'twas there to our Ulysses
That Lee gave up the fight—
Now, boys, "To Grant for President,
And God defend the right."

* * *

A CALL TO THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Your country needs your aid again,
Ye loyal boys in blue;
The rebels are once more in line—
There'll be hot work to do.

With bullets *then*, with ballots *now*,
They dare us to the fight,
Forth, then, and meet them undismayed,
And God defend the right.

Our foes are Seymour and his friends,
You well know who they are,
Vallaudigham and all who wear
Or cheer the rebel gray.

They have the same old leaders still,
Hampton, and Forrest, too;
But Grant, who never lost a field,
Still leads the boys in blue.

And Buckner's voice is heard again,
Cheering the Graybacks on;
We'll meet them as we met before,
With Grant at Donelson.

Then charge the foe while o'er you floats
The banner of the free,
And let your stirring battle cry
Be Grant and Victory.

* * *

GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

Let the rebels writhe and wrangles
And blow and puff away,
Let them quarrel, fight and jangle,
Like hungry birds of prey;
But we will have a word or two—
Who dares to say we shan't?
The votes of all the Boys in Blue
Will shower down for Grant.

When the rebels proudly flaunted
Their rag above the land,
And men alone were wanted,
And a hero to command,
Some whispered, "You can whip them,"
Some muttered, "No, you can't;"
But our hero marched upon them!
Brave Appomattox Grant.

Are brains the one thing fitting
To make a worthy chief?
Then look at Grant's outwitting
The rebels all, in brief.
Or ask you now for loyalty,
So calm, heroic, great?
He shines with Nature's royalty,
Alike in camp and State.

Be this our nomination.
In gratitude and pride,
In love and admiration,
A strong, resistless tide.
And we must have a word or two—
Who dares to say we shan't?
The votes of all the Boys in Blue
Will shower down for Grant.

Miscellaneous.

GETTING ON IN THE WORLD.

There are many different ways of getting on in the world; it does not always mean making a great deal of money, or being a great man for the people to look up to with wonder. Leaving off a bad habit for a good one, is getting on in the world, to be careful and saving instead of thoughtless and wastful, is getting on; to be active and industrious, instead of idle and lazy, is getting on; to be kind and forbearing, instead of ill-natured and quarrelsome, is getting on; to work as diligently in the master's absence as in his presence, is getting on; in short, when we see any one properly attending to his duties, persevering through such difficulties to gain such knowledge as shall be of use to himself and others, and offering a good example to his relatives and acquaintances, we may be sure that he is getting on in the world. Money is a very useful article in this way, but it is possible to get on with small means, for it is a mistake to suppose that we must wait for a good deal of money before we can do anything. Perseverance is often better than a full purse. There are more helps toward getting on than is commonly supposed; many people lag behind or miss the way altogether, because they do not see the abundant and simple means which surround them at all sides, and so it happens that there are aids which cannot be bought with money. Those who wish to get on in the world must have a stock of patience, of hopeful confidence, a willingness to learn, and a disposition not easily cast down by difficulties and disappointments.

* * *

LIFE bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat first glides down the mighty channel—through the playful murmurings of the little brook and the windings of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; the flowers seem to offer themselves to the hands; we are happy in hope, and grasp eagerly at the beauties around us, but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a deeper and wider flood, among objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving pictures and enjoyment and industry all around us; we are excited at some short-lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joys and our griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, but we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens on till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our future voyage there is no witness save the Infinite and Eternal.—*Bishop Heber.*

* * *

ROUNDED LIFE.—The religion of Christ develops men as distinct originals, and every true believer so receives the spirit of truth as to best direct and use his talent, his time, and his opportunities in doing good. And this makes religious duty constant pleasure; and, working, the Christian rapidly strengthens in graces and powers, and springs up into large and symmetrical life, as a willow by the water-courses.—*The Gospel in the Trees.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 monts.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

THE VERMONT STATE FAIR last week, at Burlington, was notable for its fine display of horses and cattle. The ox "General Grant" was one of the principal attractions. He was drawn by Mr. Pierce at the New York Sanitary Fair six years ago, when he was four years old. Two years later Mr. Pierce offered him as a prize to the Union General who should first enter Richmond before the Presidential election in 1864, No general accomplishing this, the ox was given to Mr. Lincoln upon his re-election, presented by him to the Soldiers and Sailors' Sanitary fair at Boston, where his exhibition brought $3,473 to the treasury. Some time afterwards he was sold at auction at Boston, and Mr. Pierce bought him for $850 to keep him out of the hands of the butchers. He was afterwards exhibited at the Chicago, Baltimore and Philadelphia Sanitary fairs, and the entire proceeds of his exhibitions at the several sanitary fairs yielded between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars for the treasury of the Sanitary Commission. Mr. Pierce now keeps him on his farm in Canada.

* * *

THE ordinary expenditures of the Government for the present fiscal year are only $102,818,447 in paper, whereas ten years ago, on a gold basis, and before the era of high prices, they were $70,000,000 in gold, and $300,000,000 in paper. Put Seymour into the White House, and Frank Blair at the head of the Senate, and the Government would with a corruption more terrible than that produced by the bloody dynasty of Johnson, during which the whiskey ring of Democratic office holders have stolen not less than $1,000,000,000!

THE Republican party is cancelling the national debt at the annual rate of $200,000,000. Restore the Democracy to power, and it will increase the debt, with a ten per cent. interest, as was done under the Buchanan administration.

* * *

DON'T TEASE.—Nothing annoys a man more than to be eagerly questioned when he comes home tired. Give him a neatly-served dinner, or a pair of easy slippers and a cup of tea, and let him eat and drink in peace, and in time he will tell you, of his own proper motion, all you wish to know. But if you begin the attack too soon, the chances are that you will be rewarded, but the curtly spoken monosyllables. Put down that piece of wisdom in your note-book, girls; it will serve you well some day.

* * *

Do not be troubled because you have no great virtues. God made a million spires of grass where he made one tree. The earth is fringed and carpeted, not with forests, but grass, Only have enough of little virtues and common fidelities, and you need not mourn because you are neither a saint nor a hero.

* * *

CHRISTIANITY is essentially the discipleship of the heart, met by a presence and communication as divinely suited to an inward connection as the visible presence and external communications of our blessed Lord were proportioned to the outward discipleship of his followers during his ministry on earth.—*Alexander Knox.*

* * *

GARDENING for ladies: Make up your "beds" early in the morning: "sew" buttons on your husband's shirts; do not "rake" up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; "plant" a smile of good temper in your face, and carefully "root" out all angry feelings—and expect a good "crop" of happiness.

* * *

IT was Mr. Justice Littleton, of Mass., who made the following remark about the Salem Hotel, after he had been there on circuit. Some one asked him how he found the table. "How?" growled the judge. "Everything cold but the water, and everything sour but the pickles."

* * *

"SIR, your account has stood for over two years, and I must have it settled immediately!" To which the customer replied:

"Sir, things usually do settle by standing; I regret that my account is an exception. If it has been standing so long, suppose you let it run a little while."

* * *

"I DON'T MISS my church as much as you suppose," said a lady to her minister, who called on her during her illness, "for I make Betsy sit at the window as soon as the bells begin to chime, and tell me who are going to church, and whether they have on anything new."

* * *

CHAIRMAN WALLACE, of the Copperhead State Committee, is said to be making extensive arrangements to colonize the Southern counties with Marylanders at the October election. The Copperheads need close watching all over the State.

* * *

REV. DR. CHAPIN, in his Fourth of July oration at Paris, wittily and wisely said that he thought our American eagle might find abundance of room to fly without flapping its wings in everybody's face. Spread-eagle orators should take the hint.

* * *

"BOY," said an ill-tempered old fellow to a noisy boy, "what are you hollerin, for when I am going by?"

"Humph!" returned the boy, "what are you going by for when I am hollerin'?"

* * *

IF HALF THE PAINS were taken by some people to perform the labor allotted to them that are taken by them to avoid it, we should hear much less said about the troubles of life, and see much more actually completed.

* * *

A YOUNG AMERICAN of bibulous tendencies says there is one convenient thing about an ocean voyage. "You can get as drunk as you please every day and everybody thinks you are only sea sick."

* * *

"HEAT EXPANDS—cold contracts," answered a school boy to a question of his pedagogue, and when asked to give an example, he said: "In summer the days are long, in winter short."

* * *

A MAGAZINIST make a grumbling porter at the Springs say: "You call that a trunk, do you?—It only needs a lightning rod to make it look a darned sight more like a boarding house than what's to be found in Saratogy!"

* * *

IT is not what we eat, but what we digest, that makes fat; it is not what we make, but what we save, that makes us rich; it is not what we read, but what we remember that makes us wise.

* * *

[illegible], if youth be [illegible]

THE shortest [illegible]ement, riper years will [illegible]d old age miserable.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
AT LARGE:
G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	*Districts.*
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Knorr,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Blinghurst.	18. Jacob Grafius,
7. Frank C. Hooton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Echert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hoopes,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rank,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
Gen. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS:
HON. JOHN CESSNA.
ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:
COL. D. WATSON ROWE.
LEGISLATIVE:
LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER.
HON. JOHN WELLER.

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:
COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.
POOR DIRECTOR:
JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.
AUDITOR:
JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.
CORONER:
CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
DANIEL SAMS, of West Providence.

ONE DAY to YOUR COUNTRY.

On the result of next Tuesday's election may depend the Peace of the whole country. The decision of the people of Pennsylvania on that day may determine the salvation or ruin of our free institutions. The result in Pennsylvania will have a potent influence on the Presidential contest. If her vote is cast for the candidates of Union and Peace on the 13th, the election of Grant and Colfax will be assured beyond a peradventure. If on the contrary her vote is given to the candidates of war, repudiation and rebellion it may imperil or even defeat the Union candidates in the National contest. No more dire calamity can possibly fall upon the nation at the present time than the election of Seymour and Blair. There scarce remains a doubt in the mind of any sane man, that the election of Seymour and Blair would be the signal for re-kindling the flames of civil war in every Southern State. Already in many places, as at Camilla, Union men, white and black are murdered in cold blood and shot down like dogs. The threats of the rebels are now made boldly and openly, that they will revolutionize the Government if they elect Seymour and Blair and that, if need be, the sword shall be brought into requisition to accomplish their diabolical project. The same sentiment is covertly contained in the Democratic platform, where it pronounces the reconstruction acts null and void. True it is couched in guarded language but it is none the less there, and is all the more dangerous, by reason of its being somewhat hidden and obscure. As surely as the Democratic party sympathized with the rebels during the war, so surely does it do so now, and so surely is it to-day fighting the battles of the rebellion in the political arena. Frank Blair, Gov. Wise, Wade Hampton, Gov. Vance and scores of other rebels, who know whereof they speak, have openly declared that by the election of Seymour and Blair the "Lost Cause" will be redeemed. LET NO MAN BE DECEIVED. The ISSUE IS SQUARELY MADE and it is PEACE or WAR. Elect Grant and Colfax and PEACE is assured beyond a doubt. Elect Seymour and Blair and from the declarations of their own champions WAR is inevitable. With such an issue before the people, with the peace and safety of the whole nation perhaps hanging upon our decision, who can be indifferent? Can you, who have already given a son to your country, deliberately vote for a new rebellion, requiring new sacrifices of blood and treasure? Can you, who served in the army, who wore the Union blue, and risked your life and health in putting down one rebellion, vote to inaugurate another? Can any good citizen, looking upon the widows and orphans, and the maimed and crippled heroes that are met at every street corner, vote for a new holocaust of the best and bravest of our land? Has there not been enough of bloodshed, enough of sorrow and of suffering? Is there not enough of DEBT upon the heads of our people? Our land is even now darkened with the weeds of mourning. Are there not enough of widows and orphans? Yet he, who fails to vote for the Republican State ticket, gives his influence toward renewing all the untold horrors of a new civil war. He who stays at home is but little better than he who votes against us. The duty of every good citizen is to go to the polls and vote for the whole Republican ticket and give his whole influence, be it great or small, for the peace and unity of his country. Deem it not a matter of slight moment. One day at the polls may save a year's service in the army. One dollar spent in getting out a full vote may save thousands in taxes and debts created by a new war. Seeing then the important influence to be exerted on the national contest by the State election let every man be at his post. A mere consideration of dollars and cents should cause every good citizen to vote the Republican ticket from Hartranft and Campbell down. But matters of [illegible] greater importance are [illegible] is ITEM FOR THE [illegible] race of the nation Downing says th[illegible] he once witnessed [illegible] of markable change produced on the body of a

all her citizens may depend upon the result. To work then, every one who loves his country. Every one who desires her peace and prosperity. Let no fair and honorable means be left untried to bring out every vote and secure the election of our whole ticket. Let work, work, work, be the watchword from now until the polls close and the vote is counted out on Tuesday, and Pennsylvania will be good for 20,000 of a majority for Hartranft and Campbell; the election of Grant and Colfax will be placed beyond the possibility of a doubt; the taxes and debts both State and National will continue to be reduced; the peace and prosperity of the country will be assured; the kindling fires of the new rebellion will be forever quenched, and you can go to your homes and rest in peace and safety, having faithfully discharged the highest duty of American freemen.

☞ VOTE FOR HARTRANFT AND CAMPBELL, and the reduction of the State Debt!

GREAT NATURALIZATION FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The exposure of the modus operandi of manufacturing Democratic voters in Philadelphia has startled the whole country. That the unscrupulous demagogue, Wallace should have naturalization papers forged by the thousand was not a matter of much surprise. But that the Supreme Court should be prostituted to partisan purposes and that its Judges should be found aiding and abetting the most outrageous and unblushing frauds is enough to startle every good citizen. Where shall we look for justice or how shall the gross corruption of political and official circles that now stalks abroad through all the walks of political life be stayed, when the judges of our highest courts descend to drag the judicial ermine in the filthy pool of partisan fraud and corruption? It is currently reported that Judge Thompson of the Supreme Court, seeing a reporter of the press engaged in taking notes of the Naturalization proceedings, *came down from his seat on the bench and deliberately seized and tore to shreds the reporter's notes at the same time declaring that no reports of the proceedings should be published.* Never in the history of our state has there been a case of such gross abuse and corruption of the judicial office. Thousands of foreigners have been naturalized in the Supreme Court before Judge Thompson, whose residence &c., have been sworn to by professional vouchers who, in all probability, had never seen the parties before they entered the court. The Harrisburg Telegraph says:

> "One of the recently naturalized persons by this court was arrested day before yester day, charged with some crime and on searching his person twelve naturlization papers were found, signed by James R. Snowden, clerk of the Supreme Court, with the seal of the Court attached. These papers were exhibited to Mr. Snowden yesterday in open Court, when he stated to the judges that the signature looked like his own but did not believe them to be genuine. These twelve papers found on the person arrested are of the same size, style of paper, &c., as those used by the clerk of the supreme Court, and were ready to be filled up with any person's name who might want them.
>
> Two of the many who have been acting as professional vouchers have been arrested and are held for trial on the charge of perjury. One James A. Watson vouched for thirty-one, and Ernest Gentner for sixteen; both these men are under bonds to appear at court. Thirteen hundred and ten naturalization papers have been issued by this court within a month, of which a record has been kept, and the largest number of them were vouched for by men who loaf around the court house and swear for pay."

☞ VOTE FOR CESSNA FOR CONGRESS, the man who dared to stand by his country in spite of party abuse.

The PEOPLE WANT a CHANGE

The Democracy have, for some time, presistently declared that the people want a change. We have became thoroughly convinced of it ourselves since Thursday evening last. Moreover we believe the people not only want a change but they will have it. But any person who saw Frank P. Blair come into Bedford on Thursday last or leave on Friday must be convinced that the people will get no change by electing Blair. There will be no change made by Andy Johnson drunk going out and Frank P. Blair drunk going in. Truly Nasby says you can tell a Democrat by certain unmistakable signs. Frank P. Blair has all the signs and it would really be a wonder if he were not a Democrat. One drunken Vice-President, made President by the assassin's bullet is enough for the present generation of the American people and they don't want another in the person of Frank P. Blair. Truly the people want a change, but they want sober men. THE PEOPLE WANT AND WILL HAVE GRANT AND COLFAX.

☞ VOTE FOR LONGENECKER FOR ASSEMBLY, one of the "Boys in Blue" who perilled his life for his country.

EQUAL TAXATON.

Bedford County is a good illustration of the "Equal Taxation" scheme of the Democracy. We have been under Democratic rule for a long time. They have taxed not only the farmers FARM, his horses, his cattle, his pigs and his money at interest but his property of every kind. The poor man's pig and the widows cow are all taxed with a round Democratic county tax. No species of property either of the rich or poor is exempt, everything is taxed and heavily taxed; and they are now right busily engaged in preparing to increase these taxes. Its all Democratic you know. The state under Republican rule has abolished the last vestige of a state tax on real estate. Such is Republican rule contrasted with Democratic. Republicans pay off debts and remove taxes. Democrats increase both debt and taxes. Vote the whole Republican ticket.

☞ VOTE FOR WELLER FOR ASSEMBLY, a man who has shown himself worthy of the confidence of the people.

THE DIFFERENCE.

In Bedford County with a farm and a good mill property, paid for and belonging to the county, the people, by Democratic mismanagement, are oppressed by a heavy poor tax and a poor debt. In Somerset County under Republican rule with only a farm there not only is no poor tax nor poor debt, but there is a surplus in the treasury in excess of expenditures. We have heard of no $10,000.00 leaks in Somerset County. In Blair County under Republican rule we are informed, that the same exemption from poor tax and debt exists. How would it do to try a change in Bedford County? vote for Josiah M. Lehman and Col. Lewis A. May.

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUDS.

The copperheads having abandoned all hope of carrying Pennsylvania by fair means have undertaken to commit wholesale frauds in all parts of the state. Forged naturalization papers, fraudulent naturalization, colonization of votes and every trick known to low, depraved and unscrupulous demagogues have been called into requisition. Let challengers be selected who know every citizen in the township, borough, or election precinct, and who shall remain at the polls from the opening to the closing. Let every illegal or doubtful vote be challenged. Let every illegal vote received by partisan election boards, be recorded that the case may be investigated and the parties be prosecuted and brought to a just, and legal punishment for their crimes.

☞ VOTE FOR JACOB EVANS FOR AUDITOR, the accounts of Bedford County need to be looked into.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC REBELLION.

We know there are many Democrats at the North, including some distinguished soldiers, who believe that the political atmosphere poisoned by the long reign of Radical despotism, will not be so purified that liberty may flourish on it, until a just chastisement is inflicted upon the daring men who have conspired against the freedom of the nation. In other words, that the counter-revolution will not be complete without more blood letting.—*Mobile Register.*

Such is the spirit of Democracy. The Democratic programme calls for MORE WAR, MORE BLOODSHED MORE DEBT, MORE TAXES, MORE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS. Whoever wishes to avoid the dire calamity of a new civil war, must vote for Grant and Colfax and the whole Republican ticket, County, State and National. There is no other sure road to PEACE.

LET US HAVE PEACE—*General Grant.*

☞ VOTE FOR LEWIS A. MAY, and the reduction of the County debt.

"THE LOST CAUSE."

If we are successful in the approaching contest, we shall gain all that we lost in the "Lost Cause."—*Mobile Tribune.*

Such is the assertion of every Southern rebel. Such was the declaration of Wade Hampton one of the chief framers of the Democratic platform, and no one better knows the meaning of that platform than he. Boys in Blue, are you willing that the rebels shall gain by political trickery, fraud and deception what they lost on the battle-field? If you are not, vote for Grant and Colfax.

☞ VOTE FOR JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, and a reduction of the Poor taxes.

A DEMOCRATIC LEGACY.

At the close of Buchanan's Administration the United states Treasury was completely bankrupt and could not borrow a dollar of money in the markets of the world. Such is the record of the party that proclaims itself the only party able to take care of the country's interests. IF YOU WANT THE COUNTRY BANKRUPT AGAIN, vote the Democratic ticket.

☞ VOTE FOR CHAS. L. BUCK FOR CORONER. He will make a good officer.

70,000,000 IN GOLD.

Were the actual expenditures per year of Buchanan's administration in time of profound peace.

The expenditure of the Republican party in carrying on the government during the last year with all the extraordinary expenses consequent upon a Democratic rebellion, when reduced to GOLD only amounted to about $62,000,000. Vote for Grant and Colfax.

☞ VOTE FOR DANIEL SAMS FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR, than whom no better Surveyor can be found in the State.

$10.000.

Were sunk by a single leak in the Poor House Treasury under Democratic rule. If you want such expensive leaks stopped, vote the whole Republican ticket.

THE condition in which Frank P. Blair and Tom McKaig came into Bedford on Thursday last disgusted most of the decent Democrats of the community. Can't the Democracy muster a few more rebels and a little more "old Bourbon?" The *illustrious* (illuminated were perhaps a better word) gentlemen left again under a full head with an abundant supply stored away in reserve. Shall such sots be sent to the white house?

$7,000,000.00 of the State debt have been paid off since the Republicans control Pennsylvania. Under Democratic rule the debt went on increasing in time of profound peace until it exceeded $40,000,000.00. Do the people want the Debt paid off or do they want it increased? If you want it paid, vote for HARTRANFT and CAMPBELL. If you want more debt, vote the whole Democratic ticket.

THE Soldier's Convention at Philadelphia last week was a grand success. Full fifty thousand soldiers from various states participated in the festivisties of the occasion. The Quaker City, laying aside her staid habits for the nonce, was ablaze with enthusiasm on the last day of the convention. The "Boys in Blue" go for Grant and Colfax. They vote us they shot.

THE notorious rebel Tom McKaig of Cumberland brought Frank P. Blair from Cumberland to Bedford on Thursday, last and escorted him back on Friday. Birds of a feather flock together.

GET every Republican voter to the polls. Have wagons or carriages on hand to bring out the aged and infirm. Spare no efforts to poll a full vote. It is easier to serve a day at the polls than a year in the army.

LOOK OUT for carpet-baggers. The cops are desperate and have imported a large number of Maryland rebels and New York roughs to help carry Pennsylvania. See that no such parties are permitted to vote.

LOOK OUT for false naturalization papers on next Tuesday. They are sown broad cast over the Country. Remember Wallace's coffee pot and look out for its mark.

REMEMBER that almost the whole Cabinet of James Buchanan were rebels and run away from Washington to join the rebellion. Are such men fit to govern the country?

REMEMBER that the last Democratic vice-President, Breckenridge, was a rebel and ran away and joined the Confederacy.

Go to the polls early. See that every vote is out. Stay until the polls are closed and the vote counted. See that no frauds are committed.

Glory! Glory!

10.000
GAIN in CONNECTICUT!

At the Connecticut election on Monday last the Union Party made a clean sweep through the Copperhead ranks. The City of New Haven alone gives a Republican gain of 1500. Let Pennsylvania follow on Tuesday next.

ANSWERED BY A REBEL.

SOLDIER, when Lee threatened to overrun Pennsylvania, just before the battle of Gettysburg, Horatio Seymour, the patriot Governor of New York, hurried forward seventeen regiments of his troops to the rescue of the State.—*Somerset Democrat.*

Seymour was nominated as a war Democrat, for the reason that no other could win. He was called a war Democrat, but he had never given any aid or support to the Government in the prosecution of the war when it could be avoided. In 1863, when the rebel troops were in Pennsylvania, and the Government called on Seymour, who was then Governor of New York, to furnish troops to expel them, he answered in the same manner, if not in the same language, as the Governor of Kentucky in 1861, namely, that he would not send them. He did send them, however, for the reason that he could not do otherwise.—*Captain Marshall, Democratic meeting in Kentucky.*

There was about as much credit due general Lee for surendering at Spotsylvania Court House as there was to Seymour for sending troops to Pennsylvania. They each acted as they did, not because they wished to, but because they were obliged to, Seymour like Lee surendered when he could no longer resist. The rebel is right. Seymour never gave any aid or support to the Union when it could be avoided.

$40,000,000.

Was the amount of debt heaped upon Pennsylvania by Democratic mismanagement. The Republican party in eight years and during a terrible civil war paid off $7,000,000 of the debt and abolished all taxes on real estate. VOTE THE WHOLE REPUBLICAN TICKET and have the debt entirely paid off.

REMEMBER, that a Democratic administration in Bedford County, taxes your property at the rate of 6 mills on the dollar. A Republican State administration exempts all your property from State taxes. Do you want the state policy of the Republicans continued and applied to Bedford County? If you do, vote the whole county ticket. Do you want the county policy extended to the State and a state tax added to your Country tax? If you dont, vote for Hartranft and Campbell.

REMEMBER that the last DEMOCRATIC Secretary of the Interior Department STOLE all the funds of that Department and took them South to assist the rebels. Of such is the Democratic party to day. Is such a party fit to be trusted with the immense financial interests of the country to day? As well open our Jails and Penitentiaries and place their inmates in control of the United States Treasury.

REMEMBER that the last Democratic Secretary of war under James Buchanan, Floyd, stole the arms and amunition from the United States arsenals and sent them South to the rebels and then followed them himself. Are such men and such a party fit to be entrusted with the government of the country. Seymour and Blair are of the same class.

AMUSING.—The fight among the leaders of the Democracy over Frank P. Blair was a rich affair. One party grieved and scraped and shouted Blair, the other raved and stood and tore his hair. Blair is a genuine elephant in the hands of the party wherever he goes. They will find him increasing in weight until November by which time he will have crushed the party quiet out of existence.

TAKE CARE.—Let every voter take care that he does not omit or lose one of the tickets. They are marked State, County, Judiciary and when cut apart are liable to be dropped. Let every one see that he has the full ticket when he goes to deposit his vote.

FARMFRS, the Copperheads propose to tax your farms, your house, your cattle, your wagons, your household goods, every species of property in your posession, at the same rate as bonds or incomes. Incomes are now taxed 5 per cent.

FIVE THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS was the cost of a Democratic rebellion. If you dont want anothr such war vote the whole Republican ticket.

THE Sixteenth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricuiturial society held at Harrisburg and which closed on Friday the 2nd. inst. was quite a success.

UUDER Democratic rule the state debt was never reduced a single dollar, but continually increaced until it exceeded FORTY MILLIONS.

UNDER Republican rule the state debt has been reduced nearly A MILLION OF DOLLARS A YEAR.

NOT a rebel was hanged for his crimes. But since the close of the war thousands of loyal men have been murdered in the South for their loyalty. This is a fact which should stir every drop of patriotic blood in Northern veins.

GENERAL DIX has been true to his motto: "Shoot the first man on the spot who would haul down the American flag." And in the selection of Seymour, as the standard bearer of the new rebellion, he has certainly brought down *his* man.

LET "plow-holders" remember that Messrs. PENDLETON, VALLANDIGHAM, and the great body of Democratic Representatives in Congress in '62 voted to pay the "bloated-bond-holder" his interest in gold; *they* did not then think the people's currency good enough for "a privileged class." Let any may who doubts this fact be convinced by examining the Congressional *Globe* of that session.

IN response to the invitation to be present at the great Soldiers' Convention, in Philadelphia, Phil. Sheridan writes:

> Say to the Boys in Blue that it is as essential to have a political victory this fall as it was to have an Appomattox in 1865, and that every man who loves his country should vote for Grant.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

"LET us have peace!"—Vermont and Maine.

"CAUGHT up in a whirlwind"—the Democracy of Maine.

GRANT acts, Seymour talks, and Blair blows and drinks.

FARMERS REMEMBER—Every vote for Seymour is a vote to Tax your farms.

THE difference—Maine is Republican; Mania-a-potu Democratic.

PLANT a school-house at every crossroads, and you dissolve the Democratic party.

W. H. ENGLISH, former Democratic member of Congress from the Second district of Indiana, now supports Grant and Colfax.

"VOTE only for such men as were loyal to their country in 1861."—General Grant.

IF it were not for Robert E. Lee's rebel soldiers Horatio Seymour would not get a single electoral vote in November.

THE Democrats are tricky, but they are not well up in ledgerde-Maine.—*Press.*

WILLIAM M. LENT, one of the most prominent State politicians in California, has just come out for Grant and Colfax.

GENERAL BRINKERHOFF says his own State, Ohio, will give fifty thousand Republican majority.

REPUBLICANS, we vote twice for Grant this fall; once on the 13th day of October, and again on the 3d day of November.

THE New York *Herald* says New York city will double the Republican vote of last year, and that Grant and Griswold will carry the State in November by a sweeping majority.

SEYMOUR is a zealous advocate of the reduction of our army. Those who did so much to reduce our army at Andersonville, Salisbury, Belle Isle, and in the battle of the war, will vote for him.

JAMES T. BRADY, the distinguished Irish Lawyer of New York, is the latest accession of note to the Grant and Colfax ranks. The *Sun* annouces authoritatively his withdrawal from the "Lost Cause."

THE Democratic party has become a treasonable faction; it proposes to elect a President for the purpose of overthrowing the laws, and offers no policy which does not involve revolution and war.

A vote for Hartranft and Campbell is a vote for economy, peace and prosperity; but a vote for Boyle and Ent, their opponents on the State ticket, is a vote for Seymour and Blair, and financial ruin.

THE Democrats of Lancaster had a keg of powder in readiness for a jubilee over the Vermont election. They didn't buy any for Maine.

IN a single club that paraded on Tuesday a week, in Philadelphia, at the Union League meeting, there marched twentyfive men who voted the Democratic ticket last fall. Big straw, that.

FRANK BLAIR has turned poet. He lately "threw off" the following:

"Into the pure and crystal cup
A gill I poured of ancient rye,
And as with this I mixed it up
The water smiled—and so did I."

WE asked an old resident if he saw the Democratic celebration on Saturday evening. He replied: "I saw a long procesion of Gen. Grant's paroled prisoners—is that what you referred to?"—*New Orleans Republican.*

THE Democrats are smuggling rebels from Maryland into Pennsylvania. It is not the first time the rebels have tried to capture this State. In this attempt they will meet with a second Gettysburg.

SOME Democrat, discontented with the news from Vermont, says that the only luck the Democrats ever had in that State was when they carried St. Albans during the war. That time they came in from Canada.

Oh! have you heard the news from Maine
All honest and true,
For Chamberlain ten thousand gain,
For Grant the true, and Colfax, too,
And with them we'll beat any man man,
Of the Kuklux Klan,
And with them we'll beat any man.

THE reason why Northern Republicans who go South are called carpet-baggers, is to distinguish them from the Democrats, who generally carry their clothes in a red handkerchief.

THE Republicans of Northampton and Lehigh are working like beavers—so are those of Carbon. These are heavy Democratic counties; but every Republican vote counts as heavily as if it were thrown in Lancaster or Allegheny.

THE Democratic leaders have given up all hopes of carrying this State fairly, and are now resorting to fraud. A number of rebels from Maryland have been imported for the purpose of carrying certain doubtful congressional districts. Be on the look out for them!

COL. JAMES H. WALTON, a leading Democrat of Monroe county, Pa., a former member of the State Senate, has written a strong letter for Grant and Colfax. So the work goes on.

EVERY vote given for Seymour and Blair, is a vote given for *war*, Desolation, and Ruin. For of all this, the leaders have given us due warning.—"Choose ye this day whom ye will serve."

THE Copperheads have made the issue squarely, and that issue is this: Shall loyal ideas, principles, and policies, and loyal men govern the country, or shall the disloyal men North and South reverse the policy of the Government, and govern the country in their own interests?

THE PRESIDENT'S PREFERENCE.—When General Grant was lately in Chicago, he was asked by a friend whether Johnson was for him or for Seymour. Grant smiled and replied: "Well, I reckon that when he thinks of Seymour he's for me, and when he thinks of me he's for Seymour.

HORATIO SEYMOUR boasts that he never loaned a dollar to the Government during the war, while many a loyal woman gave not only her husband and son, but invested her little earnings in her country's cause.

GENERAL DIX has been true to his motto: "Shoot the first man on the spot who would haul down the American flag." And in selecting Seymour as the standard-bearer of the new rebellion he has certainly brought down *his* man.

IT is estimated that the next Democratic demonstration will be an attack upon Horatio Seymour by Frank Blair. *Reason*—While Frank is telling his followers to be of good heart, Horatio exclaims I am "plunged into a sea of trouble."

THE New York *Herald*, which, by the way, we notice Democratic journals denounce as Radical, because it predicts the election of Grant and Colfax, illustrates the Democratic method of figuring the results in Maine as follows:

> "The newspaper organ of Messrs Belmont and Barlow claims heavy Democratic gains in the Maine election, and that proportionate gains will give them the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana by handsome majorities. *If a frog at the bottom of a well jumps up four feet and falls back six every jump, how many jumps will bring him out.*"

THE evidence received almost daily by the National Executive Committee leaves the conclusion irresistible that armed intimidation is and will be resorted to by rebels to force the colored vote into their interests. Improved arms and munitions are constantly being receipted for in the leading cities of the South and soon find their destination in the homes of the aristocratic planters. Who knows how soon Blair may be called upon to lead in the rebellion he has conjured into incipient existence?

THE new adhesion of impatient Southern men to the very worst type of Democratic doctrine ever enunciated since the party went into alliance with slavery, cannot be as disastrous for the South as was the league with the same party before the war. The Democratic party seems fated to lead the South into desperate steps, and then to be utterly unable to help those whom it has deluded. It will be so again. Utterly lost to all moderation, the Convention in New York has laid down a platform which will bring civil war to the South again, unless it is prevented by the victory of the Republican party.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

THE Democrats of Albert Pike's district in Tennessee, having adopted a resolution that they would tolerate "niggers," provided they would vote the Democratic ticket. Pike became indignant and left the editorial chair of the Memphis *Appeal.* He says he will see the party in Tophet before he will swallow a nigger or sit on the same bench with him. We ought to say, in justice to the African race, that while most of the first families down South have been nursed in hot and cold weather by colored women, and put to sleep on black bosoms, Pike is a "carpet-bagger" from the State of Maine, and was one of the most blood-thirsty rebels during the war.

Real Estate.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Heirs and Guardians of Heirs of Jonathan Harcleroad, deceased, will offer for sale, at public outcry, on or near the premises, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1868, all the following, described Real Estate, situate in the township of Colerain, in the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of George Waltman, James England, Philip Diehl, Joseph S. Diehl, H. P. Diehl, and Henry Harcleroad's heirs, containing 142 acres and 20 perches nett measure; about FIFTY acres cleared and under fence, and the remainder of the tract is well covered with White Oak, Chestnut, and other valuable timber. The soil is productive, chiefly limestone land, and all susceptible of cultivation. This property is favorably located, in the heart of the fertile valley of "Friends Cove," convenient to good schools and churches, about five miles from Bedford, and about seven miles from the Railroad Station, at Mount Dallas. Title indisputable.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day when due attendance will be given, and terms made known by the undersigned Widow, Heirs, and Guardian of Heirs of Jonathan Harcleroad, deceased.

SUSAN HARCLEROAD,
CHARLES HARCLEROAD,
ADAM HARCLEROAD,
JONATHAN HARCLEROAD,
SUSAN DIEHL,
JACOB HARCLEROAD,
ELIZBBETH DIEHL.
PHILIP HARCLEROAD, for himself and Guardian of Anna Mary and John Philip Harcleroad, minor children of Henry Harcleroad, dec'd, and as purchaser of the share of Christian Harcleroad, dec'd.
JOHN HARCLEROAD, for himself and Guardian of Ellen and Simon Henry Harcleroad, minor children of Henry Harcleroad dec'd.
25sep

VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands jo Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. JOHN LUTZ.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HOME.

The subscribers will sell a number of lots adjoining the CHALYBEATE SPRING PROPERTY in Bedford township,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

On two of them dwelling houses have already been erected. This is a splendid opportunity to buy a cheap and most desirable home, as the lots lie immediately opposite the Chalybeate Spring Park, on the road, and not more than 120 yards from the Spring, at the following low prices:

1. One-half acre lot with dwelling house and other out-buildings, garden and fruit trees, and the best of water convenient, at $700, cash.
2. Half-acre lot $180, cash.
3. Half acre lot $180, cash.
4. Half acre lot $180, cash.

5 and 6. Half acre lots with dwelling house, brick yard, garden and fruit trees thereon for $850, cash.

7. Contains three acres covered with fruit trees, and in a good state of cultivation, adjoining the above lots, for $150, cash.

Any person desiring to buy a home, a few yards out of Bedford, will find this offer worth serious consideration.

JOHN LUTZ,
may8.tf Real Estate Agent, Bedford, Pa.

600 ACRES OF EXCELLENT FARM LAND FOR SALE.

ONE TRACT containing 262 acres, with good log house and barn thereon; also a good SAW-MILL, worth a rental of $200 per annum. About half this tract is excellent bottom and the balance upland. About 100 acres are cleared, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation; balance well timbered. The whole tract is well watered, and is situate on Dunning's creek, in St. Clair tp., adjoining lands of John Alstadt, Jacob Andrews and Jacob Beckley. The mill and farm will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers.

ALSO, one tract containing 183 acres, having a good log house and barn and out-buildings thereon. About 65 acres cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation; balance covered with an excellent growth of valuable timber—well watered and situate near Pleasantville, in St. Clair tp., adjoining lands of Jacob Alstadt, Jacob Bowser, Jacob Beckley and Joseph Smith.

ALSO, one tract containing 157 acres, about 20 acres cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation; balance covered with an excellent growth of valuable timber; well watered and situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Jacob Beckley, Joseph Smith and Christian Mock.

These lands formerly belonged to the estate of Nicholas Lyons, deceased, and are in a neighborhood well supplied with schools, churches, stores, &c.

Each of these tracts will be sold as a whole or in parts, to suit purchasers, and will be offered at private sale until SATURDAY, the 14th of Nov. next, when, if not disposed of, they will be sold to the highest and best bidder at public sale, of which timely notice will be given.

For further particulars, address personally, or by letter,
J. W. DICKERSON,
Attorney-at-Law
3july: tf Bedford, Pa.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

JOHN LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agent.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on FRIDAY OCTOBER 31st 1868, the following described Real Estate, situated in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of William Rinninger, Thomas Lingenfelter, Thomas Jones and others, containing 240 ACRES and 141 PERCHES neat measure, 100 ACRES cleared and under fence, 15 ACRES of which is good meadow with a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, DOUBLE LOG BARN, SPRING HOUSE and other out buildings, and a SAW MILL thereon erected. ALSO a good apple orchard thereon. This farm is well supplied with water and is convenient to churches and school houses. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.

JACOB McCREARY, Trustee
for sale of the Real Estate of Jacob Bisel, dec'd.
1oct;4t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned administrator of George Riley, late of East Providence township, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, at one o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, OCTOBER the 24th, 1868, the following described real estate, viz: A TRACT OF LAND situate in East Providence township, containing 21 ACRES, more or less, with a story and a half LOG HOUSE thereon erected; about seven and a half acres being cleared. Adjoining lands of Jacob Riley, D. A. T. Black, and Mary Morgart.

Terms Cash at confirmation of sale.

JAMES HOUSEHOLDER,
25sep:ts Adm'r. of Geo. Riley, dec'd.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FIVE lots of ground in Bedford, 60 by 240, formerly part of the Lyons' estate,

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

ALSO, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
320 acres in Reynolds co., Missouri.
480 " " Shannon " "
270½ " " Bollinger " "
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.

O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85 range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

JOHN LUTZ,
Real Estate Agent,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa

New Advertisements.

DR. TAYLOR'S OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.

A MILD AND AGREEABLE
TONIC STIMULANT,
STOMACHIC and CARMINATIVE
BITTERS,
EXTRACTED ENTIRELY FROM
HERBS and ROOTS.
HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IN
DYSPEPSIA,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
and LOSS OF APPETITE;
AND AN EXCELLENT
CORRECTIVE
FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS, FLATULENCE, &C.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
DEPOT, NO. 413 MARKET ST., PHID'A.
J. K. TAYLOR & CO.
25seply

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—The annual examinations of teachers for Bedford county, will be held as follows:—East Providence, (Householder's S. H.) Saturday, Oct. 3; Colerain and Rainsburg, (Brick Church,) Saturday, Oct. 10; Southampton, Saturday, Oct. 17, (Adam's S. H.); Harrison, (Buffalo Mills,) Monday, Oct. 19; Londonderry, (Bridgeport,) Tuesday, Oct. 20; Juniata (Buena Vista,) Wednesday Oct. 21; Napier and Schellsburgh, (Schellsburg.) Thursday, Oct. 22; St. Clair, (Eight Square,) Friday, Oct. 23; Union, (Moses',) Saturday. Oct. 24; Cumberland Valley, (Centerville,) Monday, Oct. 26, Bedford Borough and Bedford Tp., (Bedford,) Tuesday, October 27; Snake Spring, (Hartley's,) Wednesday, Oct. 28; West Providence and Bloody Run, (Bloody Run,) Thursday, Oct. 29; Monroe, (Fletcher's,) Friday and Saturday, Oct. 30, 31; Hopewell, (Dasher's,) Monday, Nov. 2; Broadtop, (Hopewell,) Tuesday, Nov. 3; Liberty and Saxton, (Stonerstown,) Wedneiday, Nov. 4; Middle Woodberry and Woodberry Borough, (Woodberry,) Thursday, Nov. 5; South Woodberry, (New Enterprise.) Friday, Nov. 6; St. Clairsville, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Special Examinations, at Bedford, Saturday, Nov. 14, and Saturday, Nov. 21. No other special examinations will be held. All examinations will begin at 9 o'clk A. M. Persons who have not taught in the county heretofore, and with whom the Superintendent is not acquainted must present certificates of good moral character before they can be examined.

Applicants will be examined only in such townships where they have made application for a school.

H. W. FISHER,
Bedford, Sept. 14, 1868-4w Co. Supt.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, FOR THE RENOVATION OF THE HAIR.

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM of the AGE!

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the Hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the fallicies are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by.
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.
28Aug:1y B. F. HARRY, Agt.

CHEAP PAINTING.

⅓ COST OF LEAD. 100 lbs. of PECORA CO'S. COLORED PAINTS, (costing $12½,) will Paint as much as 250 lbs. of Lead and WEAR LONGER. For particulars address S. BOWEN, Sec'y, 150 North 4th St., Philadelphia.
18sep3m

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, to all persons, not to tresspass on any of their respective properties, or any property in their care or possession, by lease or otherwise, by hunting, fishing, pilfering, or in any manner whatever, as (if caught) they will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, without respect to person. Any person or persons caught on any of the above named properties, with gun, dogs, game, or anything pertaining to tresspass, shall be taken as evidence.

Thomas Rose, sr., Daniel Swartzwelter, Jacob Pennell, John Pennell, Isaac Blankley, P. V. Redinger, Geo. W. Shafer, Joseph Morse, B. B. Steckman, H. J. Means, G. W. Means, Jonathan Perin, A. J. Steckman & B. F. Pennell, D. F. Means, John Morris. 18sep3m*

Dry Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS AT THE CASH AND PRODUCE STORE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER
HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITY.
HE HAS BOUGHT A LARGE AND
CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS, JUST AT
THE RIGHT TIME, AT REDUCED
PRICES, WHICH HE WILL
SELL VERY CHEAP.
GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR
YOURSELVES.

Bedford, Pa., June 12th, 1868.

WHEN YOU WANT A GOOD AND CHEAP HAT, go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

IF YOU ARE IN SEARCH OF GOOD DRESS GOODS, call at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

WHEN YOU WANT A CHEAP SUIT OF CLOTHES, go to SHOEMAKER'S. je12

IF YOU WANT A CHEAP BOOT, SHOE OR GAITER, call at SHOEMAKER'S Store. je12

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S WEAR, just received at SHOEMAKER'S Store. june12

A FULL LINE OF LADIES' AND MISSES' LATE STYLE HOOP SKIRTS, just received at SHOEMAKER'S Store. june12

IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF TOBACCO, go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

WHEN YOU WANT NICE AND CHEAP GROCERIES, call at SHOEMAKER'S. j12

IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c. go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S STORE. june12

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS, just received and for sale CHEAP, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

90 SACKS OF GROUND ALUM SALT, just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have used it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœ*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppressions* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
2oc1y DR. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

FARMERS!!! TRY THE ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.

IT CONTAINS THREE PER CENT. OF
AMMONIA,
AN AMPLE QUANTITY TO GIVE ACTIVITY WITHOUT INJURY TO THE VEGETATION, AND A LARGE PER CENTAGE OF SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, POTASH. AND SODA. THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A
COMPLETE MANURE.
PRICE $56.00 PER TON OF TEN BAGS TWO HUNDRED POUNDS EACH.

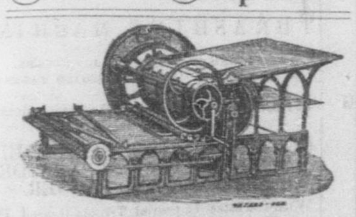
Ask your neighbor about it. Send for a pamphlet, and give it a trial. Address the

ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
T. M. LYNCH, Agent, Bedford, Pa. 3july:1y

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to incorporate the "Hopewell Hall Association," and if no reason is given why the same should not be incorporated, the said Court will, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1868, decree the said "Hopewell Hall Association" a corporation or body politic for the purposes set forth in their charter, which is filed in the Prothonotary's office at Bedford.

1s sep O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1868.

Local Affairs.

GRANT!!

MIGHTY UPRISING!!

GRANT, COLFAX & VICTORY!

Tremendous Enthusiasm!

Bedford in a Blaze of Glory!

Immense Procession—Miles of People and acres of Republicans, Flags, Banners, Devices, Music, Songs, Ladies, and the "Boys in Blue."

Eloquent Addresses by the Hon. R. Stockett Mathews, of Maryland, and Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Ohio.

The Spirit of 1840 revived—Bedford County proclaims her adhesion to Grant, and indicates the triumphant election of Hon. John Cessna by the round number

1000.

Tuesday last was a proud day for the Republicans of Bedford County. If any doubt had previously existed in regard to her fealty, that doubt was dispelled by the subsequent effulgent glory, and bright as the beautiful sun that shone on the exultant multitude, were the prospects engendered in an hour.

About noon a large delegation from the Western part of the County came pouring into town, and wended its way to join the mighty concourse from the East. The streets were; lined and crowded with an impatient throng eager to behold the grand pageant that was momentarily expected. Finally all were electrified by the distant, triumphant tread of this young army of Republicans, and a cavalcade ushered into town, the procession headed by the Huntingdon Silver Cornet Band, all tastefully clad in the blue livery of their country. Then followed a vast number of vehicles, of all kinds and soon were heard the clarion notes of our own band. The procession having moved through a number of the principal streets, and a moiety of the people having obtained a hasty refreshment, the meeting was duly organized in the public square by J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., who moved the appointment of the following officers:

President, CAPT. JOHN S. STUCKEY,

Vice Presidents,—C. W. Ashcom, J. M. Barndollar, George B. Amick, Dr. John C. Ealy, Peter Deremer,

Secretary,—D. S. ELLIOTT.

Hon. R. Stockett Mathews, of Maryland, was then introduced and though possessed of a powerful voice, he could not be distinctly heard by the entire audience, but by his brilliant oratory held the greater number. For one hour and a half he poured a torrent of shell into the broken ranks of the disorganized and dispirited Copperhead Democracy, and with inimitable skill and the grandest oratory entranced the listening, admiring populace. To attempt a description of of his consummate art, exquisite chastity of thought, mild pathos, withering rebuke, and finally his matchless satire, and irrepressible with, life like picture of the facile Seymour and burning invective towards the revolutionary demagogue, Frank P. Blair, to attempt to give even a faint idea of his speech, would be injustice. At the conclusion of his remarks the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Cessna, and three cheers for Grant, Colfax and glory, to meet in the evening, in the Court House.

NIGHT MEETING.

Seven o'clock found as large and intelligent a mass of persons as were ever packed within the Court House. Every aisle and passage way was crammed with this living tide of humanity which, with difficulty, had worked its way into every available and possible recess.

Concentered within the circle of the bar, was a brilliant assemblage of the fair creation presenting the wit and beauty of Bedford, and setting off in pleasing relief a magnificient *auditorium*.

Charming music by the Huntingdon Band enspirited the occasion, and banners bearing significant mottoes adorned the room.

The meeting was presided over by J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq. The orator of the evening not having arrived at the time of calling the meeting to order. W. M. Hall Esq, was called upon, and filled the interim, with a brief, earnest, and eloquent address.

It being announced that the Hon. MAHLON CHANCE, of, Ohio, was in the room he was greeted upon the stage with enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Chance is a natural orator, bold, effective and logical. Well directed sledge hammer blows did he inflict upon the enemy, bearing down beneath his convincing logic, the illusory schemes and fragile support of a dissolving party of rebels. Words of ours are ineffectual to depict the breadth of view, the grand conception, and the warm out gush of manly sentiment, of this great speaker. How truly did he delineate the great cheittain, the manliest of men, General Grant, and that pure Statesman, and gentlest of gentlemen Schuyler Colfax, and with what terrible scorn did he denounce that demagogical cheat and blatant traitor Frank Blair. How he lifted the veil of hypocrisy from these masked rebels who are forever sighing about the national debt, and whose ululations about the taxes freight every dismal wind. At last when he came to speak of ourability to pay our honest debts according to the letter and spirit of the law, of our untold resources, our undeveloped treasures, our immense tides of emigration, and the future grandeur and glory of the Republic, the vast audience broke forth in tumultuous cheers. Truly Copperheadism is squelched in this locality.

BLAIR IN BEDFORD!

The Grandest Fizzle of the Campaign!

Only 500 persons to hear and see the Elephant!

The good people of this quiet town were astonished, a week or ten days previous to last Thursday evening, on reading a flaming poster, distributed broadcast over this community, announcing that General Francis P. Blair, jr., the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, would address the citizens of Bedford county, on Thursday evening, the 1st inst. Here was a rich treat in prospective. Here would be a splendid opportunity for the Democratic masses to pay their respects to the man upon whom they are endeavoring to confer national honors. Here, for the first time in the history of the place, a candidate for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency of any party, was heralded to speak to the people of Bedford county during the canvass preceding the election at which he expected to have the honors conferred. It was supposed that the men of all parties, of all races, colors and conditions would turn out to hear, and at least to see, the standard bearer of a great political party in the heat of the canvass, especially as it was the first time that the place was to be honored with such a visit. Well,—and we are loath to tell it—the day came, aye, the very hour. The side-walks were not thronged with people, nor were the bar-rooms filled with the usual number of bloated visages, so characteristic of a Democratic meeting, nor were there great delegations on all the roads awaiting the signal from some dashing cavalier to enter the town, nor were there many lasses ready to strew the pathway of the great General with flowers, nothing but a few empty carriages, a few wagons, into which every passer-by was blandly invited to be seated, free of charge, and await the *denouement*. Hours were spent in thus endeavoring to secure loads for the vehicles that were chartered. At last the ponderous delegation got underway and headed for the Springs where the great man was to be met and escorted into town. A friend at our elbow carefully checked off vehicle after vehicle as it rolled by and when the last boy who "blushed like a rose" careered past he gravely announced SEVENTEEN men and boys, all told.

This gorgeous procession met the brace of Generals, Blair and McKaig, at the Springs, and after the interchange of courtesies, consisting of compliments and whiskey, the grand escort, slowly and solemnly, wended its way back to Bedford, around the town, back to the Mengel House, where in the presence of the assembled multitude of less than one hundred men, boys and women, after the elevation of the Vice-Presidential aspirant on a bench, or platform, which required considerable bracing of the knees, and the manifestation of much weakness in that quarter, O. E. Shannon, Esq., gave three weighty reasons for the reception of the distinguished gentleman aforesaid, 1st, because he was Francis P. Blair, 2d, because he was General Francis P. Blair, and 3rd, because he was General Francis P. Blair, junior. To all of which the General smilingly replied, developing the fact that there was a slight hesitation in his speech, owing, perhaps, to his being tongue-tied, or embarrassed, or, what was more likely, wearied. Some naughty people were wicked enough to attribute it to the over-flow of spirits, which went alternately up and then down; this could not have been the case however as the demi-john reported to have been found in the General's barouche, was empty, and, therefore, useless.

Evening came, and with it came darkness, but not the Democratic masses! The streets were as silent as when Sabbath invites to the House of Prayer. Long visages could be seen now and then thrust out of offices and side doors; yet no relief came. Curses both loud and deep went at the head of the man who had tossed and won the Democratic elephant. But, there was no going back on the show, the bills were out, the tickets sold and the boys were demanding admittance. The score or two who had come in single handed from the country, were cursed until forbearance ceased to be a virtue for not bringing more. But the curtain had to lift and the performance had to commence!

The Court room, capable when packed to its utmost capacity of holding five hundred persons or less, was absolutely filled, as it has been wont to be on all occasions of exhibition of hocus-pocus, ledgerdemain, or monkey show for years, with men, women and children. The great General Blair then pommelled the Radicals to his heart's content. It was the same old speech which "My brother, Montgomery," made here two years ago, revised. Old Blair, you know, puts them together and Frank and Mongomery spout them. It didn't take very well among the ultras but they gulped it down and thanked the giver. The meeting fizzled out with a speech from McKaig or some other pop-gun, and the poor fellows who had to endure all the agony and pay for the whiskey went to bed and dreamed of glories departed.

The next morning the "sore-heads" were in the majority, and with visages red and full of blushes, to the number of four or five, without a cheer or a "funeral knell," the General was escorted out of town, and with sufficient "wood and water" to last until the next station, sent on his way, not rejoicing, but "full of it."

Thus ended the farce and fizzle!

PREVALENCE OF A FEARFUL DISEASE IN OUR MIDST.—Dickens says:

"The first external revelation of the dry rot in men is a tendency to lurk and lounge; to be at street corners without intelligible reason; to be going anywhere when met; to be about many places rather than any; to do nothing tangible but to have an intention of performing a number of tangible duties tomorrow or the day after."

Dry rot has long prevailed in Bedford. Her famous Mineral waters are of no avail when its deadly virus has once been implanted in the human system. There seems to be no remedy that will either relieve or cure this dire malady. The man once attacked by it is hopelessly lost. Like the Devil-fish of Victor Hugo, with its thousand attennae it environs and slowly but surely drags them downward to destruction. In some cases the attack is sudden and the victim is speedily doomed. In others it tortures its victim through long years. In still others it seems to be hereditary. It appears to have a few peculiar features in the atmosphere of Bedford that have not been enumerated by Dickens. There are two signs that almost invariably indicate the presence of dry rot; the one is a disposition to drive fast horses and the other to borrow a V. of a friend and forget to return it. At a later stage its victims are irresistibly attracted to the neighborhood of ale-houses and bar-rooms. This stage of the disease is also generally accompanied by an extraordinary wakefulness at night and extreme drowsiness in the day time. One of the saddest features of the malady is that not only the old but the middle-aged and the young are all alike liable to its attacks. Change of locality or climate seems to have no beneficial effect upon the poor victims and they generally return rather worse than better. Recent investigations have clearly demonstrated the fact that the old-fogy character of Bedford is to a great extent due to the very large number of her citizens who regularly and constantly fall victims to *dry rot*.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. 2t

CHARACTERISTIC COPPERHEAD MEANNESS.—Knowing there was to be a grand Republican rally on Tuesday the Spirit of Copperhead hatred and meanness was at once set to work devise means for annoying and insulting the Republican procession. The first thing on the programme, in perfect Keeping with the spirit of Copperehadism, was to steal a wheel off the band wagon. Finding that this would not stop the band, the next thing in order was to insult the procession as it passed through the town. Being in day light, the firing of pistols or throwing of stones at the procession was not deemed safe. But the next meanest thing possible was done. A flag with the names of the rebel Candidates, Seymour and Blair, attached was hung across the street where the procession would be obliged to pass under it. We might have supposed this last performance to be the work of a few of the lackeys, of the party, who do the dirty work of their masters, had we not seen some of the leaders, who at least *pretend* to be gentlemen, looking on and smiling approval. Four years ago these same *gentlemen* compelled a union man, by threats of violence, in the village of Rainsburg, to take the flag down from his own house, when *they* were only holding a Copperhead meeting in the village. Consistency thou art indeed a jewel. And Such men call themselves gentlemen!

BLACKS TANNERY.—The mass meeting here on Saturday, was another success. The weather was a little disagreeable but that matter was soon remedied. The crowd headed by the Band repaired to the large room in the Tannery where the meeting was organized by electing G. W. Williams as President, Hezekiah May, Samuel Kerr, James Wertz, and Singleton Sutors as Vice Presidents and Joseph C. May and Wm. Hollar as Secretaries. J. T. Keagy first addressed the meeting, he made a good practical speech, well befitting the occasion. M. A. Points was called for, and was as he always has been ready to toe the mark in defense of right and justice. He discussed the issue of the day in a forcible intelligible and logical manner. W. M. Hall Esq., followed with one of his telling speeches wherein he exposed the flimsy machinations of the Democratic leaders, and proved by facts and history the supremacy of Republicanism. The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Grant and Colfax and the whole Union Ticket.

COME TO GRUB.—We learn that the Democratic Committee on Free-lunch, have made immense preparations (in a quiet way) to accommodate their democratic brethren whom they could in no other way induce to come out to hear them. Not even the chivalrous Swann, the Bully of Baltimore and the Black Eagle of the South, is sufficient bait to allure these sturdy democrats from their plows, but they have appealed to the sordid sense of appetite and offer at the expense of the private citizens of the borough, a free "pitch in" at the unpicked bones and the unexpended benzine remaining on hand from the Blair ovation. We have no doubt but that this wing of hungry democracy will receive more substantial satisfaction from a well stuffed maw than they will comfort, from this would be U. S. Senator, and we advise the "curious" and those who have never seen the Grecian Bend, to be on the look out for this squad of democracy as there will be a fine opportunity to see the Grecian Bend in a new phase. It will appear in front this time.

NATURALIZATION EXTRAORDINARY.—On Tuesday of last week, at the adjourned Court, we were a good deal surprised at the proceedings in a case of naturalization. A German applied for Naturalization on the ground of having served in the army. This was all right and proper, and thus far in accordance with the laws. But when it came to an examination of the case, the applicant, though in possession of a discharge, and a man of a fair degree of intelligence, did not know the letter of the company in which he professed to have served a year and a half and which was written in his discharge. On further examination he was unable to prove identity or a residence of a single year in the country. In the face of all these discrepancies the court granted letters of naturalization and the applicant was made a citizen after a style not very far removed from Wallace's Coffee pot performances.

BLOODY RUN.—The club meeting at the Run on Friday evening, was an entire success. It more resembled a mass meeting than any thing else, every body turned out and stayed till the meeting was over. The orators of the day were Messrs. Points and Hollohan who as usual, did justice to themselves, and to the cause they expouse. After the meeting adjourned the speakers and the Bedford R. S. Cornet Band were invited to the residence of our esteemed friend W. P. Barndollar where a delicious Oyster supper awaited them. It is useless for us to say more, as the host and hostess were present and saw how the treat was appreciated. Success attend you *Billy*.

A CARD.

BLOODY RUN Oct. 6. 1868

To the Editor of the Inquirer—DEAR SIR: Certain copperheads have made it their business to report that I will not vote for Mr. Cessna, I wish to make it known through your paper that I intend not only to vote for Cessna, but I will do all in my power to secure his election. I vote as I shot.

Yours Truly.
GEORGE MCDANIEL

PLAYING OFF—Some of the Copperhead boys who went to Philadelphia last week on the strength of discharge papers of dead Union Soldiers, were very patriotic while they were there—why? because they were on a *Spunging* bumming" expedition and found that it was to their interest to be *Loyal*.

Some of them came home without paying the "little bills" they had contracted at the Hotels. Come now boys, if you have any respect at all for your democracy, pay up.

THE cops got up a huge bureau to represent the Freedmen's Bureau and painted some fellow black to represent a negro for their great fizzle in this place yesterday. The fellow looked about as much like a genuine negro as a horse looks like an ass. The cheat was too apparent and the fellow who was the tool for this purpose was as much below the "dirty nigger" as a hog is below the highest order of creation.

THAT BIG EXCURSION.—The Cops in getting up their meeting for Frank P. Blair on Thursday the 1st inst., arranged for an excursion train from Huntingdon. An extra Car was put on for the occasion and the fact heralded over the land in flaming posters. Result: three men bought tickets to come to Bedford on business. Frank P. must have felt quite flattered.

A VOTE taken on a Penna train north of Harrisburg on Monday last stood 195 for Grant and Colfax and, 44 for Seymour and Blair. On another train same day it stood 124 for Grant and 55 for Seymour. On the Huntingdon and Broad Top train, it stood 28 for Grant and Peace and 8 for Seymour Blair and whiskey.

MARRIED.

At Pleasantville, Sept. 27th, by Rev. A. W. Decker, Mr. MORRIS WALKER to Miss ANNIE C. PETRES, of Greensburg, Westmoreland Co.

DIED.

On the 29th of Sept. Mrs. ANN CATHARINE wife of Mr. Josiah Sill, of St. Clair township. Aged 54 years, 5 months and 13 days.

ELECTION RETURNS OF 1867.

The following is the official vote of Bedford County for 1867 by townships. We also give the official vote of the State for the same year, by counties:

BEDFORD COUNTY.

	Sharswood.	Williams
Bedford Borough	142	118
Bedford township	240	151
Bloody Run Bor	35	72
Broad Top Tp	42	90
Coaldale Bor	3	16
Colerain tp	155	95
Cumberland Valley	185	53
Harrison	73	86
Hopewell	56	93
Juniata	170	66
Liberty	78	54
Londonderry	87	62
Monroe	117	156
Napier	179	131
Providence East	34	167
Providence West	44	108
Saxton borough	26	19
Schellsburg Borough	48	32
Snakespring tp	80	45
St. Clair	228	197
Southampton	214	49
Union	166	156
Woodberry Middle	138	162
Woodberry South	104	127
	2644	2305

STATE.

	Williams.	Sharswood.
Adams	2437	2829
Allegheny	16333	9994
Armstrong	3235	2934
Beaver	2818	2278
Bedford	2305	2644
Berks	6117	11912
Blair	3113	2590
Bradford	5846	2638
Bucks	6224	6910
Butler	2939	2662
Cambria	2068	3020
Cameron	358	300
Carbon	1687	2124
Centre	2790	3473
Chester	1410	2603
Clarion	7751	5853
Clearfield	1477	2740
Clinton	1602	2228
Columbia	1698	3483
Crawford	5400	4018
Cumberland	3451	4231
Dauphin	5247	3847
Delaware	3207	2148
Elk	286	751
Erie	5504	3428
Fayette	3184	3859
Forest	289	319
Franklin	3773	3962
Fulton	609	1019
Greene	1343	2753
Huntingdon	3009	2258
Indiana	3608	1867
Jefferson	1806	1851
Juniata	1368	1665
Lancaster	12799	7475
Lawrence	2833	1281
Lebanon	3625	2501
Lehigh	3514	5141
Luzerne	7985	10404
Lycoming	3604	4317
McKean	705	545
Mercer	3935	3414
Mifflin	1565	1769
Monroe	543	2359
Montgomery	6586	7683
Montour	1006	1383
Northampton	3027	5979
Northumberland	3023	3469
Perry	2427	2292
Philadelphia	49587	52075
Pike	235	901
Potter	1134	481
Schuylkill	7256	8380
Snyder	1630	1199
Somerset	2756	1540
Sullivan	421	683
Susquehanna	3947	2690
Tioga	4090	1425
Union	1675	1200
Venango	3040	2610
Warren	2131	1459
Washington	4618	4513
Wayne	2320	2586
Westmoreland	4212	5645
Wyoming	1357	1474
York	4848	7671
Total	266824	267746
		266824
Majority		922

"How Chilly the Evenings in October!"

This is a common remark, yet how few think of the danger of exposing themselves to their influence? In all low, marshy localities Ague and Fever prevail at this season of the year. In this desease there is invariably more or less derangement of the liver and digestive organs. The remedies usually resorted to have reference to preventing the paroxysm or breaking up the chills. If this is effected without removing the cause, a relapse is inevitable. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS strike directly at the foundation of the evil, by acting on the liver and correcting digestion. The cause being removed, the paroxysm will cease, and the chills cannot return. When the patient is weak and debilitated, the BITTERS should be resorted to, as they will strengthen and tone the stomach, allay all nervous irritation, and infuse renewed animation into the hitherto drooping spirits, without entailing the danger of reaction.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is truly a preventive medicine, rendering even the feeblest frame impervious to all malarious influences: and, as a stomachic and anti-billious medicine it is incomparable, and no one who values his health can afford to do without it. Fortify the system with this inestimable tonic and invigorant, and the "Chills of October Evenings will have no terror for you.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration upon the estate of James L. Prince, late of the Borough of Saxton, dec'd, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment immediately; those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANN PRINCE, Administrator,
9oct Saxton, Bedford co., Pa.

OUR NEW FAMILY SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either family use or manufacturing purposes, are so well established and generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellence is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE.

which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is

SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE & BEAUTIFUL

It is quiet, light running, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single machine, -using either silk, twist, linen or cotten thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc., are novel and practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this machine.

New designs of the unique, useful and popular folding tops and cabinet cases, peculiar to the machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea however, can at best be given through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where machines will be cheerfully exhibited, and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
458 Broadway, New York.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
1106 Chestnut Street.

9oct 7m

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of the Administrator of the estate of John Ake, late of Union township, deceased, to and amongst the heirs and those entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 21st day of October, A. D. 1868; at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

9oct2t JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Couat of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John Major, Esq., Trustee for the Real Estate of Michael Reed, late of Liberty township, deceased, to and among the creditors and parties entitled to the same—hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his said appointment on Thursday, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1868, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

6oct2t G. H. SPANG, Auditor.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

ALBUMS,

CHROMOS.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of the above, of their *own publication, manufacture and importation*.

We publish over Four Thousand subjects of Stereoscopic Views, including:

Niagara,
Catskills,
Hudson,
White Mountains,
Washington,
Saratoga,
West Point,
Mammoth Cave,
Central Park,
Trenton Falls,
Great West,
Housatonic,
Delaware,
Instantaneous,
Cuba,
New Grenada,
Venezula,
The Andes,
China,
Japan,
England,
&c. &c.

Our imported Views embrace a large assortment, including the choicest productions of Wm. England, G. W. Wilson, Lamy, and other eminent photographers, consisting of

Switzerland,
Rhine,
Pyrenees,
Paris,
England,
Scotland,
Ireland,
Wales,
Pompeii,
Germany,
Austria,
Italy,
Spain,
Tuileries,
St. Cloud,
Trianon,
Crystal Palace,
Tyrol,
Herculaneum,
Fontainebleau,
Compeigne,
Versailles,
Naples,
Rome, &c. &c.

ALSO, THE LANDS OF THE BIBLE,

A new and intensely interesting series. Also, Illuminated and Transparent Views, in great variety. We are also exclusive Agents in America for "FERRIER'S GLASS VIEWS," of which we have a splendid assortment. Agents for Frith's Series of 8 1-4 x 6 1-2 in. Photographic views in Switzerland, the Rhine, England, Scotland, Wales &c. &c.

STEREOSCOPES.—We manufacture very largely, and have a large stock of the best styles at the lowest rates.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—Our Manufacture of Albums is well known throughout the country as superior in quality and beauty to all others.

All we sell are made in *our own Factory*, and our styles are different from those of any other maker. Buyers should not fail to see our stock before making their purchases.

CHROMOS.

These beautiful pictures, that *that cannot be distinguished from the most beautiful Oil Paintings*, at one tenth their cost, we import largely from Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna and Rome, and supply the trade at the lowest rates.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
501 Broadway, N. Y.,
Importers and Manuf'rs of Photograp. Materials.
18sep4m

THE "HERO" FRUIT JAR.

If you want a fruit jar, we can say you will find this the best you have yet used. Call and see it.

It stands unrivalled as a preserver of fruit in a fresh state.

If you want the best APPLE PARERS,
If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want a WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want MASON and STONE HAMMERS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

Also, agent for the sale of

THE ALTA VELA GUANO.

Every farmer should give it a trial on a small scale, at least, this fall.

CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES:

The best assortment ever brought to this place; will be sold cheap, at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,
BEDFORD, PA.

7aug

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE
KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL
Over 16,000 in use and Approved.

This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1868, is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes. This is the original mill very much improved. For sale by all Respectable Dealers. I make also two sizes of *Superior Presses for Berries &c.*

W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

Hartley & Metzgar, sole agents for Bedford Co., will furnish these mills to dealers on liberal terms. A full supply constantly on hand at their store in Bedford. Sept3:mo.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL OTT, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Ott, late of Colerain township, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to Francis Ott and William Ott, of said township of Colerain. All persons therefore having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to make the same known, and those knowing themselves indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM OTT,
FRANCIS OTT,
18sep Executors.

WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS, 20 cent edition, full set of 26 novels for $5, for sale a the Inquirer Book Store. tf.

Telographic.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 23 & 25 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK.

Organized under special charter from the State of New York,

CAPITAL..........$5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.

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N. MICKLES, Vice President.

GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.

Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of nine hundred miles at once, between the following ports, viz:

	Population,
Canton	1,000,000
Macoa	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but a few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of a vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

The stock of this Company has been unqualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York *Herald*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Times*, *Post*, *Express*, *Independent*, and in the Philadelphia *North American*, *Press*, *Ledger*, *Inquirer*, *Age*, *Bulletin* and *Telegraph*.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly instalments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

DREXEL & CO.,
34 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.

Shares can be obtained in Bedford by application to Reed & Schell Bankers, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, and can give all necessary information on the subject.

sep:18,6mos.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Wednesday, Sept 16, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			DOWN TRAINS.	
Accom P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS	Accom A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE4.35	LE 9.05	Huntingdon,	AR9.20	AR4.21
4.40	9.12	Long Siding	9.12	4.16
4.56	9.25	McConnellstown	8.54	4.00
5.04	9.33	Pleasant Grove,	8.47	3.52
5.21	9.49	Marklesburg,	8.30	3.40
5.40	10.05	Coffee Run.	8.14	3.25
5.49	10.13	Rough & Ready	8.05	3.17
6.06	10.28	Cove,	7.50	3.04
6.10	10.32	Fisher's Summit	7.46	3.00
AR6.27	10.55	Saxton,	LE7.30	2.46
	11.13	Riddlesburg,		2.16
	11.21	Hopewell,		2.09
	11.39	Piper's Run,		1.49
	12.00	Tatesville,		1.28
	12.12	Bloody Run,		1.15
	AR 12.18	Mount Dallas.		LE1.10
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE6.30	LE 11.00	Saxton,	AR 7.25	AR2.30
6.45	11.15	Coalmont,	7.10	2.15
6.50	11.20	Crawford,	7.05	2.10
AR7.00	AR 11.30	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 6.55	LE2.00

Sept. 16, '68. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

628 HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS. 628

WM. T. HOPKINS,
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER OF THE
Celebrated CHAMPION HOOP SKIRTS
FOR LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

The largest assortment, and best quality and styles in the *American Market*. Every lady should try them, as they *recommend themselves* by wearing longer, retaining their shape much better, being lighter and more *elastic* than all others WARRANTED *in every respect*, and sold at very low prices. Ask for HOPKINS' "CHAMPION" SKIRT.

Superior Hand-made Whale-Bone CORSETS in Fifteen different Grades, including the "Imperial" and Thompson & Langdon's "GLOVE FITTING" CORSETS, ranging in price from **81 cts. to $5.50;** together with Joseph Beckel's Celebrated FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, superior shapes and quality, Ten different Grades, from **1.10 to 5.50.** They are the finest and best goods for the prices, ever imported. The Trade supplied with HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS *at the Lowest Rates*.

Those visiting the City should not fail to call and examine our Goods and Prices, as we defy all competition. mar:20:10 mo.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

FOUNDED BY REV. JOHN LYON, 1859.

FREDERICK WOODS, Principal.

A first-class school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in a classical and English education, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the ordinary English branches.

Terms moderate. Students from a distance can obtain board in town at reasonable rates.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. King,
Hon. J. G. Hartley,
Wm. Hartley,
O. E. Shannon, Esq.
B. F. Harry, M. D.
Hon. Sam'l L. Russell,
Jacob Reed,
B. F. Myers,
John P. Reed, Esq.
H. Nicodemus, Esq.
C. N. Hickok,
Geo. Blymyer,
G. D. Shuck,
Ross Anderson, M. D.
John Lutz,
William Lyon. Esq.

WILL RE-OPEN, OCT. 12TH, 1868.

25sep

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH & ARCH STS., PHIL'A
GOOD BLACK SILKS,
GOOD COLORED SILKS,
1868.
FALL GOODS OPENING,
FANCY AND STAPLE
LYONS SILK VELVETS,
NEW STYLE SHAWLS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
GOOD BLANKETS,
TABLE LINENS,
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

N. B. New Goods received daily in large lots for Jobbing. 11sep6t.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

B. M. BLYMYER & CO. have added to their large assortment of stoves several improved patterns.

SPEAR'S improved Anti-Dust COOKING STOVE is one of the greatest inventions of the age.

SPEAR'S Revolving Light Anti-Dust PARLOR STOVE, which is a perpetual burner, and is warranted to need replenishing with coal but once a day, and after once being filled will burn 24 hours.

Also, Agents for Spear's Parlor and fire place stoves.

We have also the Oriental Parlor and Heating Stoves, which has given universal satisfaction.

In addition to the above we have in store the celebrated Wellington, Prince Royal, Oriental, Noble, and other patterns of Cooking Stoves.

We have a fine assortment of Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron ware, Brass and Porcelein Kettles, all of which we will sell low for cash. 28aug3m

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR, IMPROVED.

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to Curl Beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It stops Hair falling out.
It keeps it from changing Color by age.
It restores Grey Hair to its original Color.
It forces the Hair and Beard to grow.
It is always beneficial and never injurious.

Sold in 8 oz. bottles at $1 each, by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere; at wholesale by the leading Wholesale Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines in New York and other cities. 2oct10w

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra apl19:1y.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Front Street, Philadelphia. 4seply r

WINDOW SASH! WINDOW SASH!

I have established an agency for the sale of WINDOW SASH and PANEL DOORS, at JOHN DAVIDSON'S, in Bedford, where persons can at all times be supplied with the different sizes now in use, or by sending their orders to me at Shanksville, Somerset county, Pa., they will receive prompt attention.

JOSIAH J. WALKER.

May 29:6m

SAVE COSTS!

All persons having unsettled accounts on the books of the late firm of G. R. & W. OSTER, are respectfully requested to call at once and settle the same by CASH or note, otherwise costs will be added without respect to person.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, Pa., Aug. 14, 1868:m3

Miscellaneous.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL—$1,000,000.

BRANCH OFFICE PHILADELPHIA,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

Jay Cooke, Philada.
C. H. Clark, Philada
F Ratchford Starr, Phil
Wm G. Moorhead, Phil.
G. F. Tyler, Philada.
J. Hinckley Clark, Phil.
E. A. Rollins, Wash.
Henry D. Cooke, Wash.
W. E. Chandler, Wash.
John D. Defrees, Wash.
Ed. Dodge, New York.
H. C. Fahnestock, N. Y.

OFFICERS.

C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Wash. Assistant Secretary.
FRANCCS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Wash.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to create among the Policy-Holders.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life Insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in Philadelphia, or to its General Agents.

LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in every City and Town; and applications from such agencies, with suitable endorsement, should be addressed TO THE COMPANY'S GENERAL AGENTS ONLY, in their respective districts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia,
For Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey,
JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.,
For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia and West Virginia. Sep4:1y,

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS
No. 35 S. Third Street, Philadelphia,
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR THE
STATES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000,

and is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

Applications for Central and Western Pennsylvania to be made to B. S. RUSSELL, Manager, Harrisburg, Pa.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third Street,
21aug1yr PHILADELPHIA.

DISLOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between J. R. Durborrow and John Lutz, of Bedford, under the firm of Durborrow & Lutz was dissolved by mutual consent on the fifteenth day of July. All debts for subscription, Advertising, Job Work, Fees, Books and Stationery, &c., &c., are to be received by said John Lutz, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. All the accumulated legal business in the hands of the late firm will be prosecuted by Mr. Durborrow.

J. R. DURBORROW,
July 15, 1868. JOHN LUTZ.

The books of the late firm of DURBORROW & LUTZ having been left in my hands for collection all persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle without further notice. JOHN LUTZ.

WASHINGTON HOTEL FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., at private sale until September 1, after which time, if not sold, it will be offered for rent. The building is

FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER IN TOWN

and is one of the

MOST FAVORABLY LOCATED

in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a

GOOD HOTEL PROPERTY

will do well to give this their attention.

For terms or further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

31julytf MICHAEL LUTZ.

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS—Best in the market. Apple Parers, Separators, Horse Powers, Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, and all kinds of latest improved farm implements. Brass Kettles, "all right" Fruit Jars (warranted), Thimble Skeins, and a full assortment of Carriage Bolts, Clibs, Spokes, Fellies, Shafts, Bands, Springs, Axles, &c. at manufacturers prices.

Shoemakers findings, and all kinds of Leather. A complete stock of builders Hardware, Barn Door Hangers, Hinges, Oils, Paints, Iron and Nails.

Water pipe and everything else in the Hardware line, including the

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

all of which we will sell at

EASTERN PRICES FOR CASH.

HARTLEY & METZGER,
31july Sign of the Red Padlock.

WILLOUGHBY'S PATENT

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILL,

CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

It is the only Drill that will sow grain Regularly.

Has no pins to break and can be used on rocky and stumpy fields and on the hill side with the same advantage as on level ground.

As the supply is limited and demand greater than ever, engage what you want soon from

HARTLEY & METZGER,

the only Agents for the genuine Willoughby Drill in this part of Penn'a. 31july

MAGAZINES.—The foll[illegible] for sale at the I[illegible] TIC MONTHLY, PU[illegible] LIPPINCOTT'S, GAL[illegible] DEY, MD'M. DEMORES[illegible] RIVERSIDE, &c. &c.

...o, if youth be... riper years will ...d old age miserable.

Farm, Garden & Household.

KEEPING CIDER SWEET.

Noticing a recipe in the *Prairie Farmer* for last week for keeping cider sweet by means of adding "grated horse-radish in the proportion of a tumbler and a half to a half barrel of cider," and fearing that many barrels of this delicious and healthful beverage might be injured thereby, I venture to caution all who love a mug of good cider—as who does not?—against its use.

That there is a substance in horse-radish which arrests the fermentation of cider and other substances liable to pass into the acetons fermentation, there is no doubt. And it is equally true that horse-radish ordinarily imparts a most nauseous and disagreeable flavor to the cider which it preserves, making it alike unpleasant to drink and useless for vinegar making.

The flavor of the tender roots of horse-radish when dug in early spring and eaten on ham, is agreeable to the taste of most persons, but cider flavored by the tough woody roots of hores-radish dug in the fall, is about as palatable as ice cream flavored with onions or rice pudding eaten with pepper sauce. I speak of things thereof I know when I condemn cider preserved in this manner. Few people relish tomato catsup on buckwheat cakes or mustard in coffee, but either is to be preferred to hores-radish in cider.

Again, horse radish is not reliable even for keeping the cider sweet, as the quantity of the preservative principle is variable in different specimens of the root.

Perhaps the substance for keeping cider sweet that can be readily procured in almost any locality, is mustard, added in about the proportion of a pound to a barrel. It the cider is not of good strength half a pound will do. —It is best to put the cracked seeds in a long muslin bag and drop it into the bung hole of the barrel. By this means the seeds are retained in the barrel. Ground mustard will not answer the purpose as the oil, which is the preservative agent, is extracted before the seeds are ground.

Another excellent substance designed to effect the same result is the bisulphite of lime. This agent works to suppress fermentation by means of the sulphurous acid of which the sulphite of lime is in part composed. When sulphur is burned in the air it unites with the oxygen and forms sulphurous acid; salts of this acid are called sulphites. But this acid has a disposition to unite with another proportion of oxygen and form sulphuric acid, the salts of which are called sulphates. We see the like of this in the unions which other things besides sulphur form: for chemical substances, like politicians seem to have a natural inclination to run into radicalism. So easily indeed, does sulphurous acid change to sulphuric and consequently the sulphite of lime to the sulphate. that it is necessary to keep this salt in a sealed bottle.

This substance, which has lately come into general use, in the manufacture of sugar and sorghum molasses, acts to retard the souring process by seizing upon the oxygen of the air which is within the cask and which would otherwise change the sugar of the cider first to alcohol and finally to acetic acid. The same end may be attained in part by burning a stick or rag covered with melted sulphur in the cask previous to filling it with cider.

Independent of these methods, all of which aim to abstract the oxygen—a substance the name of which signifies acid former—the liability of all fruit juices to pass into fermentation may be diminished by freeing them from the pulp of the fruit from which they are expressed. This may be accomplished by taking care to properly clarify the juice by repeatedly straining in before it is barreled and racking it off by means of a syphon after the pomace or lees have settled to the bottom of the cask.

It must also be borne in mind that the lower the temperature to which the cider is exposed, the less is the liability to sour.—R. W. *In Germantown Telegraph.*

CUTTING TIMBER.

If oak, hickory, or chestnut be felled in August, in the second running of the sap, and barked, quite a large tree will season perfectly and even the twigs will remain sound for years; whereas that cut in winter, and remaining until the next fall, (as thick as your wrist,) will be completely sap-rotten, and will be almost unfit for any purpose. The body of the oak split into rails will not last more than ten or twelve years. Chestnut will last longer, but no comparison to that cut in August. Hickory cut in August is not subject to be worm eaten, and will last a long time for fencing. When I began farming in 1802, it was the practice to cut timber for post fencing in the winter. White oak posts and black oak rails, cut at that time, would not last more than 10 or 12 years. In 1808, I began cutting fence timber in August. Many of the oak rails cut that year are yet sound, as well as most of the chestnut. If the bark is not taken off this month, it will of itself peel off the second or third year, and leave the tree perfectly sound. The tops of the trees are also more valuable for fuel, than when cut in winter or spring. I advise young farmers to try the experiment, and if post fences do not last twice as long, I forfeit all my experience as worthless.—[*Cor. Rural American.*

Clover as Manure.—In an article published in the report of the Agricultural Department, a Mr. Wolfinger says, the cheapest, most easily attainable and best of all manures for a corn crop, is a dense mass of red clover, either in its green or ripened and dried state, plowed down three or fore inches only; just deep enough to prevent wastage, and yet near enough to the surface of the ground to be acted on by the sun's heat and the air. In its decay, clover thus affords certain nourishment to the young and expanding roots of the corn. Both corn and wheat grown over a clover lay are very generally free from disease and insects, and better in yield and quality than crops grown on or with animal manures. But to secure this, we must manure the clover while yet young, with liberal supplies of plaster, lime or fine well-rotted manure spread broadest over the growing plants.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Picking of the late varieties of fruit is mainly done this month. Hand picking with every care to avoid bruises is the only method to be commended. Place the fruit carefully in bins or on shelves in the fruit cellar, or put in barrels at once.

Barrelling should be done in clean new barrels; take out the bottom head, place the fruit in regular layers, and fill to about an inch above the chine; bring the head into place by means of a screw or lever press. A few of the apples next to the head will be indented, but the rest will be held in place and will not bruise in transportation. Turn the barrel over and mark the top with the name of the variety. Never put more than one kind in a package and keep poor fruit out altogether. Keep the fruit, whether in barrels or not, at as low and uniform a temperature above freezing as possible.

Late Pears may be treated the ssme as [illegible]ples. Autumn varieties should be placed [illegible] helves where their progress in ripening [illegible] be watched.

[illegible]er Making.—The best cider is made from [illegible] he best fruit. A rich saccharine juice [illegible] to make the finest article. Assort [illegible] nvert the inferior lot into [illegible] e into clean casks, and [illegible] slowly in a [illegible] rmentation [illegible]

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markable change produced on the

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ceased, rack off into other clean casks and bung up.

Humorous.

One of the deacons of a certain church asked the bishop if he usually kissed the brideh at weddings.

"Always," was the reply.

"And how do you manage when the happy pair are negroes?" was the deacon's next question.

"In all such cases." replied the Bishop, "the duty of kissing is appointed to the deacons."

Rev. Dr. Bend, of Baltimore, reports that when in Boston he went to church where he "heard music which made him wonder how he got in without a ticket."

"How is your husband this afternoon, Mrs. Quiggs," "Why, the doctor says as how if he lives till mornin' be shall have some hopes of him; but if he don't he must give him up."

"Have I not offered you every advantage?" said a doting father to his son. "O, yes!" replied the youth; "but I could not think of taking any advantage of my father!"

It is said that the Englishmen in Canada patriotically avoid placing green spectacles on their noses, lest it be construed into hoisting "the green above the red."

A lady who was honored with a Chinese autograph expressed regret that she had solicited a favor from persons with such bad characters.

"Toby, what did the Israelites do when they crossed the Red Sea?" "I dunno, but I gueth they dried themselves."

Gentleman (to boatman)—You must often, I should think, get wet, do you not? Artless boatman—Yes, yer honor, we does get werry wet indeed; but I'm werry dry just now, yer honor, and no mistake.

More than Required.—In reply to the compliment, "I'd give a world for her fingers," said by a gentleman in the hearing of a brilliant lady pianist, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, she retorted, "You may have the whole hand for your own."

"Are you fond of Hogg's Tales?" asked a city lady of her country lover.

"Yes, I like them roasted, with salt on them," was the response.

"No, I mean have you read Hogg's tales?"

"No, our hogs are white and black. I don't think there's a red one among them."

"Waiter, is this a spring chicken? Most remarkable fowl I ever attempted an assault upon." "Yes, sir, nice spring chicken; nothing else at this establishment. Don't you see, sir, it springs every time you try to put a knife into it?" Customer realizes the sad fact; and after a half hour's futile exercise of the knife and fork, calls for a plate of hash.

"Everything has its use," said a philosophical professor to his class. "Of what use is a drunkard's fiery red nose?" asked one of the pupils. "Its like a lightouse," answered the professor, "to warn us of the little water that passes underneath it, and reminds us of the shoals of appetite on which we might otherwise be wrecked."

WANTED—$20,000
AT
G. R. OSTER & CO.'S
LARGE AND SPACIOUS NEW STORE,
to buy the large and attractive stock of
NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,
just received, purchased since the
LATE DECLINE at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
comprising a great variety of
LADIES' NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS,
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, for
SACQUES and DRESSES.
BLACK ALPACA LUSTER, BOMBAZINE,
MOHAIR, all the new shades for
WALKING SUITS,
MELANGE FOR TRAVELING SUITS,
Handsome POPLINS, ARMERES, DELAINES,
FRENCH ORGANDY LAWN,
ELSTON AND SCOTCH GINGHAMS,
WHITE MERINO, WHITE MOHAIR, WHITE
PIQUE FOR SACQUES AND DRESSES,
DOTTED AND PLAIN SWISS, STRIPED AND
PLAID NANSOOK, ORGANDY, VICTORIA
LAWN, SHIRRED MUSLIN,
DIMITY, INDIA TWILL, BRILLIANT, ELASTIG, SHIRTING AND TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS, TOWELS, MARSEILLES, ALLENDALE AND HONEY COMB QUILTS,
DAMASK TABLE-COVERS,
ALL THE LEADING MAKES OF MUSLINS,
New York Mills, Utica, Wamsutta, Lonsdale, Williamsville. Semper Idem,
Whitney, &c.
A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES
TWEEDS, JEANS, LADIES' CLOTH, COTTONADE, TICKING, SHIRTING
STRIPES, CLOTHING, HATS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES.

Wool Filling, and All Wool Ingrain Carpets, Venitian, Entry and Stair Carpets, new Listing and Dutch Yarn Carpets, the cheapest in town; Floor and Stair Oil Cloth, Gilt-Bordered Window Shades, cheap.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES:

Choice Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffee, choice Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea. A choice assortment of Sugars, Syrups, Extracts, Spices, &c. In a word, everything you want.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Bedford, June 19th, 1868.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r

C. N. HICKOK,
DENTIST,

Office at the old stand in Bank Building, Juliana street, BEDFORD.

All operations, pertaining to

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry

performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS, twenty per cent. less than usually charged, for sale at the Inquirer BookS tore. tf

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure Juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

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Legal Advertisements.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (13th day) of October,

1868, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. J. Pennell, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the house of Jacob Feightner, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the house of Philip Hollar, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the School House, near the residence of Joseph Griffith, in said township.

The electors of the Borough of St. Clairsville to meet at the School House in said Borough.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said towrship.

The electors of Saxton Borough to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

The electors of Woodberry Borough to meet at the house of Wm. M. Pearson, in said Borough.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton and Franklin, for the office of additional Law Judge.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton, Franklin and Adams, for the office of Representative to the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor for said county.

ONE PERSON, for Coroner of said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1839, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And incase the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided,* That the white freemen, citizen of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon, or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force, or violence, with the design to nifluence unduly, or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five-hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provide that "The Inspectors, Judges and clerks shall, before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed, which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him

"The inspectors, judge and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections, shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations, required by the 19th 20th and 21st sections of the act of the 2d day of July 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this commonwealth," which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judge, or either of the inspectors, shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act, to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each inspector, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will duly attend to the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, as an inspector, and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person, other than such as I shall firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and the laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, nor will I vexatiously delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who I shall believe to be entitled to vote as aforesaid, but that I will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty therein, to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not directly, nor indirectly, interested in any bet, or wager on the result of this election."

"The following shall be the oath or affirmation of each judge, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will as judge duly attend the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, and faithfully assist the inspectors in carrying on the same; that I will not give my consent that any vote or ticket shall be received from any person other than such as I firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, and that I will use my best endeavors to prevent any fraud, deceit, or abuse, in carrying on the same by citizens qualified to vote, or others, and that I will make a true and perfect return of the said election, and will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same, to the best of my judgement and abilities, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each clerk, viz: 'I (A.-B.) do——that I will impartially and truly write down the name of each elector who shall vote at the ensuing election, which shall be given me in charge, and also the name of the township, ward or district: wherein such elector resides, and carefully and truly write down the number of votes that shall be given for each candidate at the election, as often as his name shall be read to me by the inspectors thereof, and in all things truly and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and ability, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election.'

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly approved the 12th day of March, 1866: An Act, Regulating the mode of voting at all elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.

That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labelled, "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of congress, if voted for, and be labelled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued, the first section of this act.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—the thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and Sixty-six.
A. G. CURTIN.

Election officers will take notice that the act entitled "A Further Supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," disqualifying deserters from the Army of the United States from voting, has recently been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is now null and void, and that all persons formerly disqualified thereunder are now lawful voters, if otherwise qualified. The act decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court provided as follows:

"A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT TO THE ELECTION LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed, to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged, or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed, and taken, to have voluntarily relinquished, and forfeited, their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof:

And whereas, persons, not citizens of the United States, are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this commonwealth:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such elections to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person, or persons, embraced in the provisions, and subject to the disability, imposed by said act of Congress, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful far any such person to offer to vote any ballot, or ballots.

Section 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive, or consent to receive, any such unlawful ballot, or ballots, from any such disqualified person, he, or they, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, he shall, for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, in the jail of the proper county, for not less than sixty days.

Section 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election, hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot, or ballots, any person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall, for each offence, be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Section 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade, or advise, any person, or persons, deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot, or ballots, to the officers of any election, hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, or shall persuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballots, or ballots.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
A. G. CURTIN."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and in the ninty-third of the Independence of the United States.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford,
Sept. 4, 1868.

Books &c.

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A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Are now receiving the

LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS EVER OPENED IN BEDFORD.

GREAT BARGAINS on hand in every department.

TERMS CASH—or six months approved credit May 18, 1868.

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,

MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.

jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with ad without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subponenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office Nov 2, 1866

FINE CIGARS.

Go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S NEW STORE, if you wish to get the best five cent Cigar in town. Try their ten cent YARA and HAVANA Cigars, the flavor of which will waft you into enraptured bliss. They have the best assortment of Cigars and Chewing Tobaccos in town. july17

EXPERIENCE teaches all to go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S large and spacious *new store* and get everything they want, and also to get good goods at MODERATE PRICES. New goods every week, and constantly in store a large and attractive stock of desirable goods. july17

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement, between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Ponds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

A CERTIFICATE OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

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EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store.

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store.

ALL THE DAILY PAPERS for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

FATHER TOM AND THE POPE for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

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EVERY THING in the BOOK and STATIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

ALL KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

IMPROVED
THRASHING MACHINE!

DANIEL GEISER. J. F. OLLER.
B. E. PRICE. JOSIAH FAHENEY.

Farmers will please look at the great advantage in Thrashing Grain with

GEISERS' PATENT SELF-REGULATING GRAIN SEPARATOR, CLEANER AND BAGGER.

With the latest Improved Tripple-Geared Horse Power, driven either by Gear or Belt.

No. 1 is a eight-horse power, with cast iron thresher frame and wrought iron and wood cylinder, sixteen inches in diameter and thirty-three inches long. Trunk has ten inch rake crank and seven rakes is thirty-five inches wide, and delivers the straw on the second rake, these carry the straw out on their tops, and deliver it on the stack er, which will deliver about thirty five feet beyond the feeder, on a stack fifteen to eighteen feet high, and can be easily managed to carry the chaff with the straw, or deliver it in a separate place. The trunk and fan sides being closed, to confine the straw and chaff, remedies all difficulties in cleaning grain against windy weather. It bags the grain by reasonable management, sufficiently clean for market, and its capacity, under ordinary circumstances, is from twenty to forty bushels per hour, using eight horses and the same number of hands; but to force the work under favorable circumstance, it will thresh from forty to fifty bushels per hour, and with more ease and agreeableness to hands than any other machine now in common use.

The No. 2 is particularly adapted to the farmer's use; in intending to apply to any common lever or railway power; weighs 1,300 pounds; has an iron threshers frame, and cylinder, 12½ inches in diameter and 28 inches long; delivers the clean grain in bags, or if desired, in a half bushel. It delivers the straw fifteen feet from the feeder, or if desired, can deliver the straw and chaff together; will thresh and clean, in good grain, ready for market, from 100 to 175 bushels of wheat, or from 300 to 500 bushels of oats per day, using four or six horses, and the same number of hands; but to force the work, under most favorable circumstances, good grain, &c., will thresh and clean considerable more. The Machine will thresh and clean all kinds of grain generally threshed with the common machine, and requires no more horse power, but in many cases does not run so hard. It will apply very well to a two-horse railway power.

Now here is what the Farmer and thresherman wants, a Separator to go from farm so farm, to thrash grain, with more satisfaction than any other separator now in use, and why is it? Because this separator has a self regulating Blast, which prevents grain from blowing into the chaff, and also has a self regulating feeder to feed the cleaner and it has rollers and combs the cleaner which prevents it from choaking. Why does this machine run so light, and give so little trouble? Because there is less friction in the Journals, and the rakes and fan are geared so that you have no trouble with Belts breaking and slipping, causing dust to fall into the wheat. Why does it clean against the wind? Because the blast has direct action on the grain and the cleaner is so well arranged that the wind has no chance to drive the dirt into the hopper. Why is it built permanently on two wheels and the front carriage separate, ready to attach when necessary? Because it is more convenient in the barn without the front carriage. You can turn the machine or run it from place to place more easily. Why has it not got Elevators like some other machines? Because the Elevators carry the fifth back alternately into the cleaner which must eventually go into the good wheat or in the chaff, and all know, that filth should be kept separate for feed, &c., we might as well keep shoveling the Tailings from under our hand fan into the hopper and expect to get the grain clean. Why is this separator more cleaner and satisfactory to work about than others? Because the Fan and Trunk Sides are closed up to prevent the wheat chaff and dust from coming out and scattering over the floor, causing waist and giving much trouble with dirt and sore eyes, &c. Why do Threshermen get more work with these separators than they do with others? Because this separator has all these advantages and many more, which makes it a separator suitable and a paying one for all farmers and Thrashermen that have grain to thrash, whilst in most cases farmers must suit themselves to the machine, because the machine will not suit itself to the farmer. In short, this is the cheapest, most durable, reliably, simple and most agreeable to work about and the only separator that will clean and bag the grain sufficiently clean for market under all circumstances.

Farmers can rest assured that this machine is no humbug, and judging from the high recommendation of farmers that are using them, we must come to the conclusion that it is the very Machine that farmers want and will have as soon as they have an opportunity to appreciate and attest its merits, for which we hope they will give us an opportunity, as we are willing to be responsible if it does not perform as represented in this Circular. *Shop prices of Machines range from $215, to $540.*

☞ We warrant the machines to be as above represented; also against any reasonable defects of material workmanship, &c.

DANIEL GEISER, Proprietor.

Geiser, Price & Co., Manufactures. Waynesboro', Franklin Co, Pa.

6mos WILLIAM NYCUM, Agent, Bedford Pa. may8

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND
SEWING MACHINE,

ITS WONDERFUL POPULARITY CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF ITS GREAT MERIT.

The increase in the demand for this valuable machine has been TEN FOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This *grand and surprising success is unprecedented* in the history of sewing machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQEAL,
BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,
AND INTRINSICALLY THE CHEAPEST

It is really two machines combined in one, (by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement,) making both the Shuttle or Lock-stitch, and the Overseaming and Button-hole stitch, with equal facility and perfection. It executes in the *very best manner* every variety of sewing, such as, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Stitching, Brading and Quilting, Gathering and sewing on, (done at the same time,) and in addition, Overseams, Embroiders on the edge, and makes beautiful Button and Eyelet-holes in all fabrics.

Every Machine is warranted by the Company, or its Agents, to give entire satisfaction.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the Sales rooms of

THE AMERICAN
BUTTON HOLE, OVERSEAMING
AND SEWING MACHINE CO.,
S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chestnut Streets
PHILADELPHIA.

Instructions given on the machine at the rooms of the Company gratuitously to all purchers.

AGENTS WANTED.

FRED'K PAXSON, President.

W. B. Mendenhall, Treasurer.

April 3:3m

INSURANCE.—Wyoming Insurance Company of Wilks Barre, Capital $150,000. Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, New York, Capital $500,000. Fulton Insurance Company of New York City, Capital $250,000

F. BENEDICT, Agent at Bedford, office with H. Nicodemus.

F. M. MASTERS Agent at Bloody Run.

December 20th, 1867. m6